

THE AMERICAN

20c • JULY 1974

LEGION

MAGAZINE

IRAN, The SHAH And OIL

THE SHAH OF IRAN
Mohammed Riza Pahlavi

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT SEA

•
SHOULD THE U.S.
HAVE FREE COLLEGE EDUCATION?

•
DRAFT RESISTERS AND DESERTERS
A Congressman Speaks

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The American

LEGION

Magazine

Contents for July 1974

IRAN, THE SHAH AND OIL 4

BY THOMAS WEYR

A look at the dominant nation on the oil-rich Persian Gulf and its modern expansion and influence under its autocratic ruler.

AN EARLY VIEW ON THE SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY 10

To readers and subscribers to The American Legion's Firing Line, the SLA was a familiar organization before the abduction of Patricia Hearst.

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT SEA 12

BY HARVEY ARDMAN

Here's an account of little-known fighting at sea which saw some of the strangest task forces in our naval history sail out to take on the British.

DRAFT RESISTERS AND DESERTERS: PARDON PERHAPS, BUT AMNESTY, NO 18

BY REP. JOHN P. MURTHA

A congressman who was in the Vietnam war speaks up on the amnesty question.

THIRTY YEARS SINCE D-DAY 20

A photographic view of Omaha Beach during one of the most anxious moments in this century.

SHOULD THE U.S. HAVE FREE COLLEGE EDUCATION? ... 22

Two Sides Of A National Question

PRO: REP. JAMES G. O'HARA (D-MICH.)

CON: REP. ALBERT H. QUIE (R-MINN.)

COVER: MONTAGE PHOTOS BY JERRY CRANHAM AND PAOLO KOCH.
COURTESY OF RAPHO GUILLUMETTE

Departments

LETTERS	2	LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS	38
DATeline WASHINGTON	26	PERSONAL	46
VETERANS NEWSLETTER	27	LEGION SHOPPER	47
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION...	29	PARTING SHOTS	48

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Robert E. L. Eaton

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AMERICA'S SOUNDS

SIR: I am the father of two pre-teen sons, and it is with them in mind that I write to thank you for the article, "What is America's Sound?" (May). In a child's formative years, parents do their utmost to alert their children to the wonders of seeing, of hearing, of sensing the pleasures of life (and, yes, the unpleasant, too), and Jean Mosley's article goes a long way toward helping me succeed in impressing on my youngsters the wonder of sound. Many thanks. *Victor R. Sanders, Providence, R.I.*

SIR: Offbeat for our pages, but Jean Bell Mosley's essay on sound struck a warm chord. *Henry H. Glencannon, New York, N.Y.*

SIR: America's sounds . . . a charming presentation. *Alice R. Woolfolk, Baton Rouge, La.*

THE MAY COVER PICTURE

SIR: As a Legionnaire and Scout Executive, I would like to express my personal appreciation to the magazine for its heartwarming cover on the May issue.

It is gratifying to note that such youngsters have an opportunity to understand the meaning of Memorial Day in such a direct manner.

Having been fortunate enough to have had a part of that program back in the early 1960's for a three-year period I appreciate your outstanding coverage and it makes your coverage much more meaningful to me. *Francis J. Orlaski, Scout Executive, San Gabriel Valley Council, Pasadena, Calif.*

COMMENDS REGIONAL SERVICE OFFICE

SIR: I want you to know that I appreciate the services performed by our organization, in my case, action taken by the American Legion Regional Service Office in New York City affecting my disability payments. The

assistance rendered to me was most unbelievable and merely required a notification by me to that office. Everything that transpired thereafter seemed automatic and as though a concerned friend was ready, willing and very able to fight for me. I would like to extend my gratitude to the American Legion and particularly to Mr. William J. McDermott, Director of the Service Office in Manhattan. *Joe Weidmann, Franklin Square, N.Y.*

"LONG TOM" NO HOWITZER

SIR: The item in the April issue reporting the acquisition by Post 61, North Kansas City, Mo., of a field artillery piece identifies it as a Howitzer. But the picture accompanying the item clearly shows the big gun to be a "Long Tom." A Howitzer is a short cannon. *George F. Threlfall, Silver Spring, Md.*

ATTN: WW2 "PEEP TROOPS"

SIR: For a unit history now being compiled, I would like to hear from former members of the 21st Recon Troop, Americal Div., and its parent organization, the Mobile Combat Recon. Squadron, the "Peep Troops" (WW2, Pacific). I would especially like to hear from the Scout Section known as the "Dauntless Twelve." *Bill McLaughlin, 435 Canton Ave., Milton, Mass. 02187.*

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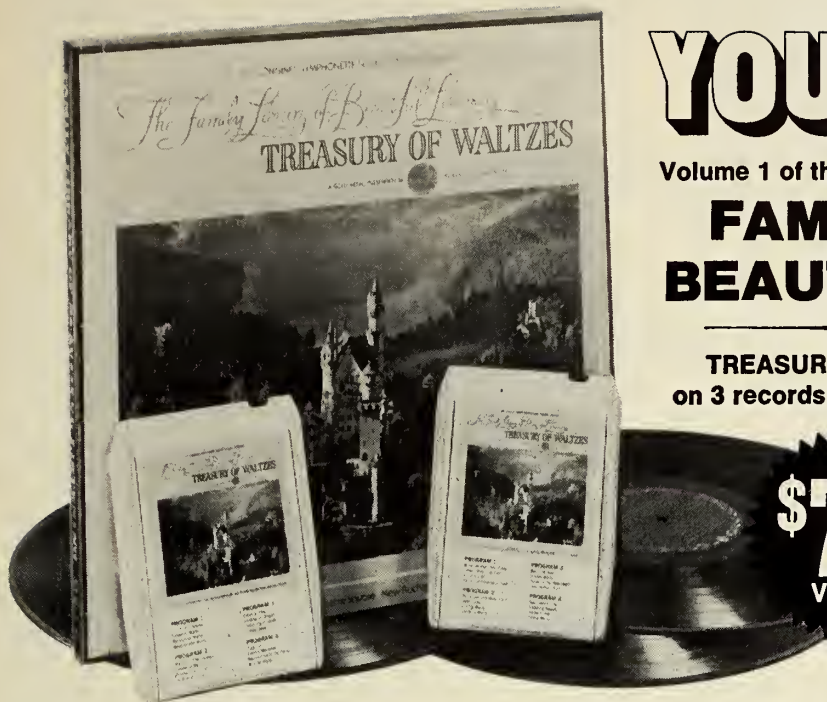
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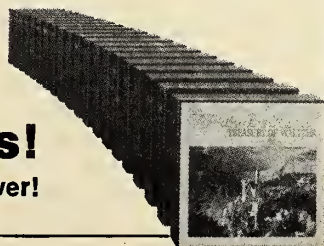
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A look at the land that is more dominant than the Arab states along the oil-rich Persian Gulf shores.

By THOMAS WEYR

It is a bit inaccurate for us to have been referring generally to the oil nations around the Persian Gulf as "Arabs" in recent months. The largest nation on the Persian Gulf, the second largest oil producer there (Saudi Arabia is #1), and the fourth largest oil producing nation on earth is Iran, the country that was known as "Persia" for centuries until fairly recently. The Iranians are not Arabs. Though many of them are Moslems, their culture has born a strong Greek influence since the days of Alexander the Great.

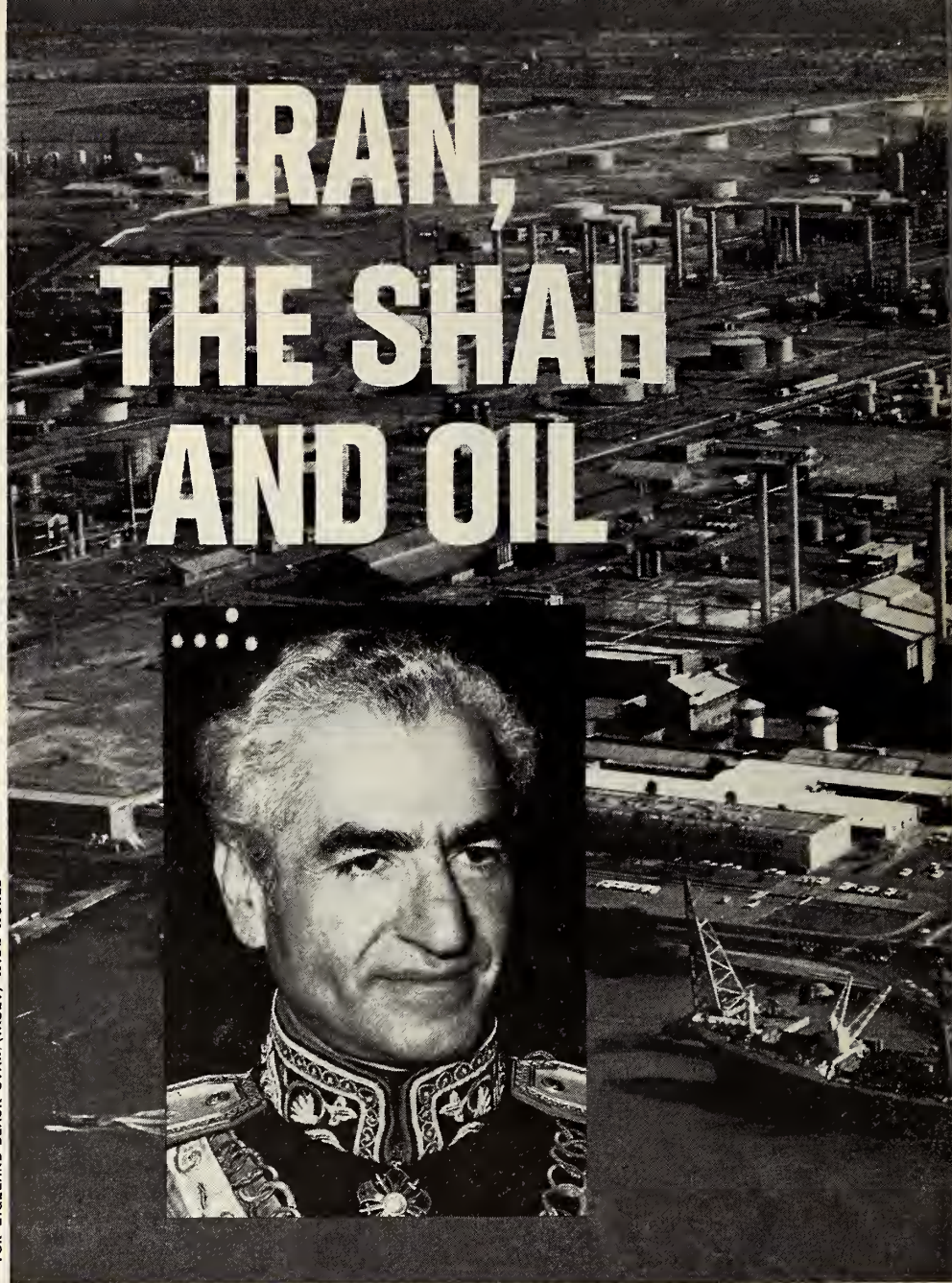
The most ancient of the Iranians' stock is considered to have been Aryan, from which the word Iran derives. They are also descended from many ancient peoples of Biblical and Greek histories—the Medes, the ancient Persians, the Hyksos, the Parthians, the Bactrians, the nomadic Dahans and other European, central Asian, Semitic and—perhaps least of all—Arabic tribes.

Iran occupies the whole northern shore of the Persian Gulf—and also borders on Iraq, Turkey, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Her 31 million population compares to Iraq's 10 million and Saudi Arabia's 8 million. These three are the only Persian Gulf nations with more than a million people.

Thus a non-Arab nation is the giant of the Persian Gulf. Further, events of recent years have led to Iran, in the hands of her benevolent despot, the Shah, becoming the self-appointed "cop" of the Persian Gulf and a budding new world power as well.

If she is not quite a true world power yet, the Shah is going all out to make her one, and spending oil money like water to get there. In the years ahead, it is going to be hard to keep score in that part of the world if we don't familiarize ourselves a bit more with Iran and with Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi, the king who rules like a king of old.

This year, the Shah of Iran has come into his own as a global statesman. Americans, especially, have come to know his face on television and in pictures in the news magazines and newspapers. Interviewers eagerly seek his views on everything



The Shah, inset against Iran's Abadan oil refinery, world's largest. Shah is out t

from oil and Persian Gulf security to the status of women and the Shah's personal line to God. He is dispensing foreign aid to the have-not nations, has promised \$1 billion to the World Bank, and will "take care" of such oil starved nations as India—with whom Iran's relations have been chilly—by selling them oil more cheaply via credits and other fiscal devices.

His new fame and influence, of course, are a direct result of the Arab oil boycott against the U.S. and the energy crisis that the boycott dramatized. Iran did not join in it, and Iran is not only the largest, but militarily the strongest and politically the most stable nation on the Gulf. To put some clout behind his claim that he's the "super-cop" of the area, the Shah has armed him-

self to the teeth, mostly with American equipment, from our newest F-15 fighters to helicopters, hovercraft and an armada of late model tanks.

For Uncle Sam the Shah is a friendly enigma. We like him and he likes us. That doesn't happen very often. But it is also a difficult and expensive friendship. The Shah has been the driving force behind high oil prices. On the other hand, he has shown little interest in using his oil resources as a political weapon. He is determined to keep the peace in the Gulf. He holds Soviet-influenced Iraq in check, fights subversion having a communist flavor in Oman and other Gulf states, promises to protect Kuwait and any other little Emirate threatened by internal or external aggression, and attempts to

TOR EIGELAND-BLACK STAR/(INSET) WIDE WORLD



For the next few years, well into the 1950's, Iran was in turmoil. Not the least of it was caused by the wild, nationalistic demagogue, Prime Minister Mohammed Mossadegh, who at one time forced the Shah to flee the country.

But Mossadegh was overthrown (with the CIA having a hand in it by all accounts). The Shah returned and increasingly began to concentrate the power of government in his sole hands. He moved to solidify his hold on power by transforming his feudal society into a modern state in which citizens have a stake in what they want to protect. In short, he instituted a social revolution "from the top" and paid the cost of it out of oil royalties.

He implemented a sweeping land reform program that made peasants, who comprise 60 per cent of Iran's population, owners of the fields they worked. He built dams to bring water to semi-arid, often parched land, and electricity to rural areas. Generous scholarships sent Iranian



Iran and her neighbors.

process more oil at home, but did not join Arab boycott.

forge better political ties with Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, a prime U.S. policy objective.

For both economic and political reasons, U.S. interest in the Shah's welfare—and in his success in transforming Iran into a stable, modern industrial society—is high. He is a major guarantor of our oil supplies. And as he himself put it recently: "If the oil in this part of the world is denied (you), you are dead."

The Shah is not a hereditary king of long standing. Starting in 1921, his father, Riza Khan Pahlavi, forced his way into the government in Teheran (the capital) at the head of 4,000 Persian cossacks. He became War Minister, then Prime Minister. By 1925, he ousted the old Shah, Ahmad Qajar, and Riza Khan became Riza Shah.

Riza started to westernize Persia, as it was still called, but in WW2 Britain and Russia didn't like his tolerance of Germans. They sent troops into Iran, and Riza departed, to die in South Africa in 1944. He left the kingship with his son, Mohammed Pahlavi, the present Shah.

After WW2, the Soviets tried to stay in Azerbaijan, a province of northern Iran bordering on the Soviet republic of the same name. When Stalin's troops pulled out they left behind a puppet communist government there which declared its "independence" on Dec. 15, 1945. The Shah's troops didn't hesitate to retake Iranian Azerbaijan on Dec. 11, 1946. Iran later disowned a deal pressed on its prime minister by Moscow to set up a Soviet-Iranian oil monopoly in northern Iran.

students abroad. Some 40,000 of them now study in the West. More schools and universities were built at home. Forests were nationalized. An ambitious industrialization program was started and workers were allowed to buy shares in the enterprises that employed them. Special care was taken to beef up the armed forces and build an efficient military structure loyal to the Shah, but not powerful enough in its own right to threaten his rule.

By the mid-sixties, it was clear that the Shah had succeeded in getting Iran moving—for the first time since the Persian empire of Darius the Great 2,500 years ago. The nation was developing an industrial and social foundation and it was being solidly built.

People began to taste a better life.



Map is correct in suggesting that non-Arab Iran is by far the largest nation on the oil-rich Persian Gulf. Readers will find most place-names in article identified above. Tiny Kuwait and Bahrein are especially rich in petroleum.

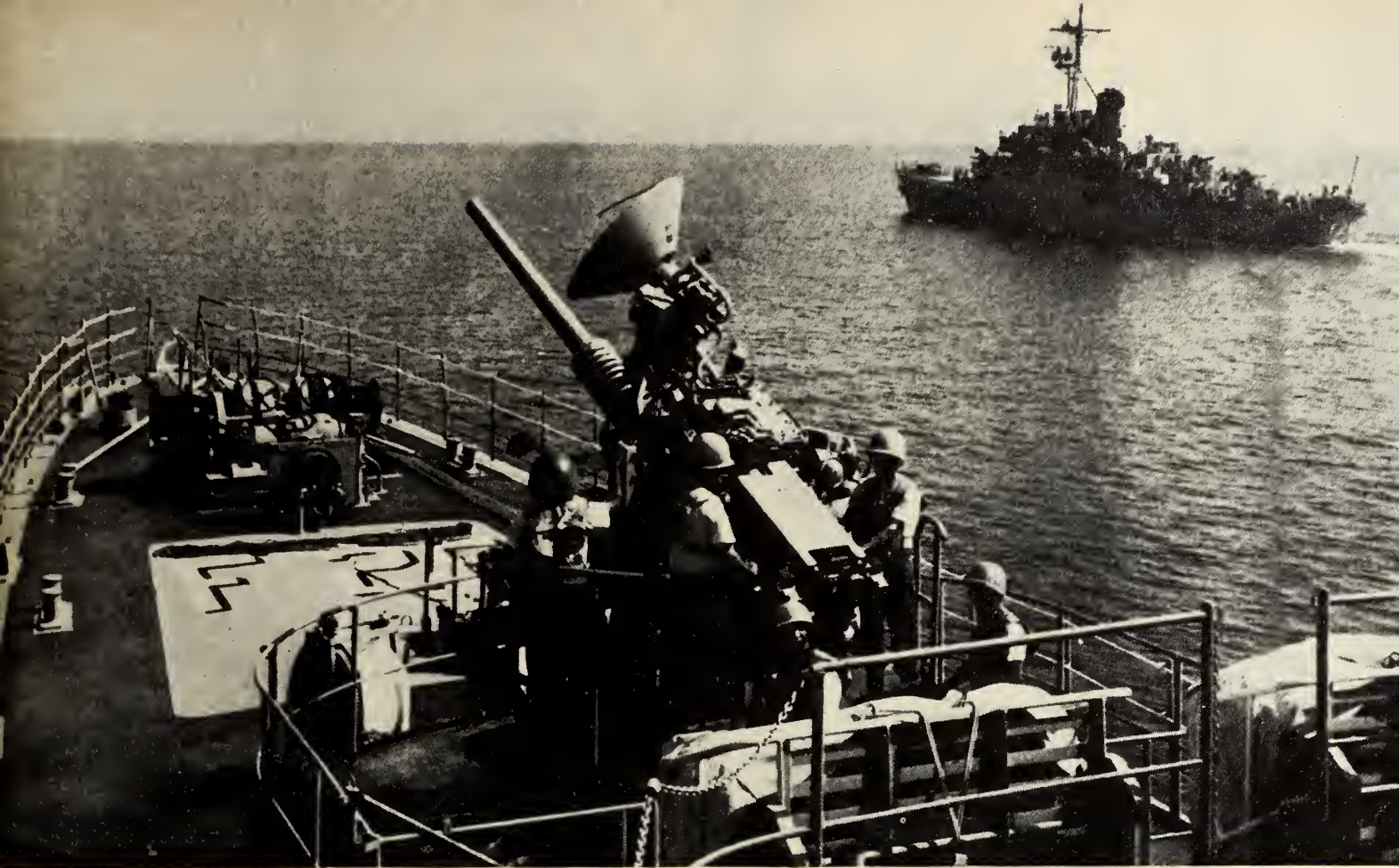
CONTINUED Iran, The Shah and Oil

Threats of domestic subversion, nationalist or communist, faded. Dissidents were jailed or exiled. Persian students demonstrated in the West against "repression" at home and rioted against the Shah when he visited foreign nations. But that did not ignite student unrest at home. In the cafes, Iranian intellectuals grouched at the Shah's absolute power but did not take to the streets.

Abroad, the Shah moved to renegotiate his fragile relationship with his threatening neighbor to the north—Russia. In the 1950's he had relied on the Central Treaty Organization (or Baghdad Pact), one of the many alliances John Foster Dulles had negotiated to encircle the Soviet Union. But in the 1960's, in the wake of Vietnam, CENTO was regarded as a paper commitment only.

The Shah decided to become more self-reliant. He built up his armed forces into a credible deterrent. They were just strong enough to make the Russian marshals take them seriously. At the same time, the Shah built trade ties and welcomed Soviet industrial development aid. He began building a pipeline that would pump natural gas to Russia. When it was completed, he told visitors it was worth 10 divisions.

But what really triggered the Shah's drive for military indepen-



IRANIAN CONSULATE GENERAL (3)

Part of Iran's expanding armaments, to replace vanished British might in keeping the peace on the Persian Gulf.

dence was the British Labor Government's announcement in 1968 that it would pull back British forces from "East of Suez." The Persian Gulf, so long tranquil and remote, would lose its "big brother" protector. The danger of a power vacuum threatened, despite British efforts to shore up the local Emirates on the Gulf and turn them into reasonably stable states before they left.

Understandably, the Shah was most concerned. His relations with neighboring Iraq, run by unstable, unpredictable and revolutionary Baathists with strong ties to Mos-

cow, were edgy. They were broken off in 1970. Revolutions and rebellions with obvious communist overtones stirred the southern coast of the Arabian peninsula. After the British left Aden, a group of Maoist-Marxist kooks formed the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and fomented unrest where they could. A revolt erupted in the Sultanate of Oman.

The Shah's response was to step up defense spending. Between 1965 and 1972 he spent \$3 billion for arms. By 1971, he felt confident enough to show the world that Iran

was ready for the international big leagues. The way he showed it, however, was unusual. He threw a lavish birthday party to commemorate the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian empire and invited the world's rulers to attend. Most of them came, including Soviet President Podgorny and Secretary of State Kissinger. That was the trip during which Mr. Kissinger was photographed with a belly dancer on his lap.

There was a double point to the Shah's party, the lesser of which was the commemoration of Darius. As

CONTINUED

Iran, The Shah and Oil

the London Economist wrote at the time:

"The parade of chariots, horsemen and soldiers depicting the succession of Persian dynasties was followed by goose-stepping contingents of the present ruler's armed forces. The sting was in the tail. Iran is again a country to be reckoned with. This message was the underlying purpose of the whole ostentatious and costly function . . . a declaration that Iran is well on its way to becoming the strongest economic and military power in the Middle East."

Further, with Britain's departure only three months off, it was a clear bid for Iranian supremacy in the Persian Gulf. When the British did pull out, the Shah made his first move. His troops occupied three tiny but strategic islands that control the Strait of Hormuz between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman—which is the sole access for shipping to the Gulf and its oil. Before the Yom Kippur war last fall almost 21 million barrels of oil were shipped through the Strait every day.

Since then, the Shah has pulled out all stops on arming his nation. In 1973 alone, he budgeted \$3 billion for armaments. Over the next two years, he will spend a good deal more than he did in the previous 15. He built a \$200 million military complex at Bandar Abbas on the Strait of Hormuz and has a \$600 million base under construction at Chah Bahar near the Pakistan border, where the Gulf of Oman opens up into the Indian Ocean. On Abu Musa, one of the islands seized in 1971, he built an airstrip to handle some of his fleet of 100 C-130 transport planes.

There is a base for U.S.-built Phantom jets on the island of Kish up the Persian Gulf. There's a major installation in the port city of Bushahr for his helicopter and gunship fleet, for his Phantom F-4 jet fighters and his F-5's. The Shah has had delivered or on order 700 U.S.-made choppers. His armed, high-speed hovercraft fleet, allegedly the world's largest, is based on the island of Khark, about two thirds of the way up the Gulf.

His whole shopping list of military hardware is immense. He already has bought or ordered 108 F-4 Phantoms, swelling his fighter bomber force to 180. The Iranian Air Force also includes 100 old F-5E fighters and 10 KC-135 jet tankers able to refuel the Phantoms in midair—

doubling their effective range to 1,400 miles. He has been dickering for purchase of both the Grumman F-14 and McDonnell Douglas F-15—planes that cost \$15 to \$20 million each. He'd like to buy 30 of the former and 50 of the latter, though those figures aren't firm. He bought 800 Chieftain tanks from Britain and is having 860 M-47 and M-60 tanks modernized. The size of the Iranian Navy is being doubled to include eight destroyers, four frigates, 12 high-speed gunboats and two repair ships. The British-made frigates are equipped with Seacat missiles. His French-built gunboats can do 35 knots and fire Exocet missiles able to hit targets 32 nautical miles distant at Mach 9 speeds. And Iran has a standing army of 160,000 men.

The Shah has had to endure a lot of international flak for his arms-buying splurge. Critics charged he was heating up the Mideast arms race unnecessarily, that he doesn't need so much sophisticated hardware, that he is buying arms as if they were toys instead of spending the money at home for more social and economic development.

But the Shah shrugged off his critics. The build-up was necessary, he argued, to meet new contingencies in the area after the British left. These included the dismemberment of neighboring Pakistan after its lost war with India; Soviet treaties with India and Iraq; Iraqi ambitions in the Gulf; the rebellion in Oman; separatist tendencies in Baluchistan, an ancient territory divided between Iran and Pakistan; and, of course, securing the shipping lanes of the Gulf itself.

By and large our State Department goes along with the Shah's assessment of the military situation in the area and the dangers involved.

During India's war with Paki-

stan, there was the possibility that when she won it, India would carve up West Pakistan as well as separate her from East Pakistan. The United States issued not-too-subtle warnings against this. India did not go that far, but it should be pointed out that the Shah rattled his sword against it, too, on behalf of the Baluchis on both sides of the Pakistani-Iranian border.

Iran's relations with Iraq have been tense for years and recently border fighting has been common. Last year, the Iraqis grabbed a slice of Kuwait and for a while there was concern that Baghdad would swallow up that "island floating on a sea of oil."

The Shah was quick to offer Kuwait help, and has vacillated between intervening if Iraq struck or coming in only if the Kuwaitis asked him to. He has offered aid against aggression and subversion to the tiny lands all up and down the Gulf.

So far, only Oman asked for aid and he gave it fast, sending a thousand troops to help the Sultan battle the rebellious PFLOAG (Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf) in Dhofar province on the Arabian Sea. The Sultan has been fighting a dirty guerrilla war against PFLOAG for a decade and not making much headway. The terrain is similar to Vietnam. Lush jungles and high mountains offer the perfect terrain for "hide and strike" operations. But this spring, the initiative has swung to the Sultan, largely because Persian soldiers pushed the rebels off a strategic road and cleared traffic from the Jebel mountains to Oman's capital city of Muscat.

That success prompted King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to explore close ties with Iran so that both nations could guarantee peace in the Gulf. Faisal has been jittery about PFLOAG activities on his southern frontier—fearful that if successful in Oman,



Iranian Marines occupying a strategic island in the Persian Gulf in 1971.



NICK WHEELER/BLACK STAR

Part of Shah's big show to celebrate the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian Empire (and proclaim Iran a world power again.)

the rebels would strike into his own kingdom. And he is said to have been impressed by the dispatch of the Iranian paratroopers, who did most of the fighting. Faisal too is building up his armed forces and pondering major purchases of U.S. arms.

An Iranian-Saudi Arabian alliance, in turn, would go a long way toward quieting the Shah's fears of Iraq. He is genuinely worried about war with Iraq, and about the implications of that nation's treaty with Russia. And, of course, he worries about growing Soviet naval strength in the Indian Ocean. U.S. efforts to establish a foothold in the Indian Ocean, largely through construction of a naval facility on the island of Diego Garcia, have his tacit support.

Economically, the oil embargo with its escalation of world oil prices was the unexpected and big break for the Shah's treasury. Literally overnight the Shah became much, much richer. Though never a pauper, his economic and military development program devoured all his resources.

Time quoted an "observer" in Teheran last year: "At the moment they're spending more than they're taking in." Not any more. The Shah's estimated oil income this year alone is \$18 billion and conservative projections through 1983 put Iran's earnings at better than \$175 billion. Unlike the Arab states, the Shah knows exactly where and for what he wants to spend the money. He is now convinced that Iran will become a power on a par with France, Brit-

ain or Germany before this decade is out. In fact, he says Iran is already there.

That's not so. At best Iran is approaching Italy and Spain. But the Shah wasted little time putting his new cash and influence to work. Everybody in the industrial world wants an in with him now, and his Finance Minister's claim that Teheran would soon be as important an international financial center as New York, London or Zurich is no idle boast, not with that much money flowing into the country.

Already European, Japanese and American bankers and industrialists are crowding into Teheran, anxious to see the Shah and discuss major investment projects with him, anything, in fact, he wants built. And that's a major switch. Generally foreign investments are made with maximum profit for the foreign enterprise as the goal. Now that's a secondary consideration. What foreign governments and private businesses want are assured oil deliveries bought, albeit indirectly, through investments.

But the Shah is being choosy and sometimes difficult. He has been known to invite a prominent European banker to his summer palace to discuss an investment project, have him cool his heels all day, then send him back to Europe with orders to return in a month's time.

There is some malice in this. Before the oil boycott, there was relatively little foreign interest in anything except Iranian oil. The

Shah had to scrounge for everything he needed for his industrial development program himself.

Now he can pick and choose. The figures tell the story. In 1971, direct foreign investments in Iran totalled only \$10 million. In 1972, they climbed to \$17 million—still peanuts. But ever since 1971, the price of oil was moving up and by the end of 1972 farsighted government officials and businessmen saw the shadows of shortages loom. Iran grew suddenly more attractive. Last year, total foreign investments were estimated at \$140 million, with much more planned in the years ahead.

Japan, for example, had on the drawing board in 1973 five major projects in Iran, worth \$1 billion—including construction of a shipyard. The giant Mitsui concern plans to invest \$50 million cash in construction of a \$600 million petro-chemical complex at Bandar-e-Shapur, and will help raise the rest abroad. Britain had a total of 17 Iranian projects planned, worth \$480 million. The Germans two, valued at \$250 million.

For the U.S., the most significant, long-term deal was one Iran negotiated with the Ashland Oil Company of Kentucky. It provided for the state-owned National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), to share 50-50 in the production, the refining and the marketing in the United States of petroleum, with Iran buying a share of the firm and paying for it with a long-term commitment of crude oil deliveries. Specifically, NIOC ac-

(Continued on page 39)

An Early View of the SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY

THE EXISTENCE of the so-called "Symbionese Liberation Army" came as a surprise to most citizens with the kidnapping of Patricia Hearst last Feb. 4. But it came as no surprise to subscribers to *The American Legion's Firing Line*—a monthly compilation of available information on various subversive activities. There had been bits and pieces in the general news media and in local California papers about SLA, but late in January—before Miss Hearst was abducted—*Firing Line* readers had the following comprehensive run-down on the SLA in their hands—which we print in its entirety herewith:

A HERETOFORE unknown organization has been uncovered in the San Francisco area, according to numerous articles in the newspapers in that vicinity. It is called the Symbionese Liberation Army and was discovered by a chain of events: the slaying of the Superintendent of Oakland Schools, Marcus Foster; the arrest of two members of this organization after they traded shots with police officers, who stopped the van in which they were riding; an incendiary fire in a home at 1560 Sutherland Avenue in a quiet residential area; and the search of an apartment rented by one of its members.

On November 6, Marcus Foster was ambushed and killed in a hail of cyanide-packed bullets in a parking lot at the rear of the Oakland school district headquarters; his chief aide, Robert A. Blackburn, a deputy superintendent, was seriously wounded. At the time, there were no clues and no apparent motive. Subsequently, letters received from the Symbionese Liberation Army by newspapers in the area claimed responsibility for his murder.

Arrested after a shootout with police officers who attempted to stop the van in which they were riding were Joseph M. Remiro, 27, and a companion, Russell J. Little, 24. Remiro was a political activist and a decorated Vietnam War veteran, who was arrested in April of 1970 for defiling the American Flag by wearing it sewn to the seat of his pants. The

charge was dismissed but he was given a 10-day suspended sentence for disorderly conduct. A founding member of the East Bay chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War—Winter Soldiers Organization (VV-AW/WSO), he had been operating its headquarters in Oakland. It was reported that it had been under police surveillance. Still sought is a 26-year-old woman, known as Nancy Ling, Nancy Perry and also Nancy Devoto.

The same day Remiro and Little were apprehended two blocks away, the residence at 1560 Sutherland, which was in the name of Nancy Ling Perry, was set on fire in what appeared to be a clumsy attempt to destroy evidence. It has been reported that she and a William Wolfe, whose car was said to have been seen leaving this residence at the time, were involved.

Found in the van in which Remiro and Little were riding was literature of the Symbionese Liberation Army. At the suspected headquarters at the Sutherland address, police found letters which linked this group to the August Seventh Movement, which

claimed the shooting down of an Oakland police helicopter in which two officers were killed last October. It was also confirmed that a "substantial quantity of potassium cyanide, the same poison that was packed into the bullets that killed Foster," was discovered at this address. A .380 caliber German-made automatic pistol was found in Remiro's belt holster. According to Oakland police ballistic tests, it is the same gun from which the shots that killed Foster were fired. At an apartment formerly occupied by Remiro, police also found additional evidence.

It is believed that Foster's murder was planned by members of the Symbionese Liberation Army at another apartment, which was close to the murder area. A man, identified by the manager as resembling Remiro, rented it in October, paid the first month's rent and the November rent by money orders and then vacated it in December. It is also believed that from here "soldiers" of the Symbionese Army went on patrols to make meticulous records of Foster's timetable, sent out their assassination



SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY (SLA)

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squad, fled back here and possibly holed up for another three weeks, while police were swarming over the area.

The elusive Nancy Ling Perry, a 1970 graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, is believed to



Murdered Oakland School Sup't Foster.



Remiro and Little (in white) in custody on charges of murdering Foster. Photo was taken at time SLA tried to get them on TV in connection with Hearst case.

have written a letter to the *San Francisco Examiner*, in which she explained that she, Russell Little and Joseph Remiro are members of "an information/intelligence unit of the United Federated Forces of the Symbionese Liberation Army." In this capacity, she wrote, their responsibilities are to "support such acts as the assassination of Foster, not carry them out"; she indicated that other members take "credit" for the assassination. A copy of this same five-page letter was also sent to the *San Francisco Chronicle* and police said they have no cause to doubt its authenticity.

The motive for Foster's death was contained in this letter: "I feel a need to explain this again because I want to make it clear that the SLA was not indiscriminately issuing death warrants for Foster (wounded Deputy Superintendent Robert Blackburn) or anyone else, but rather we were attacking the programs and proposal of which they were the initiators, supporters and first signers . . . Intensely thorough intelligence operations carried out by one of the SLA's information units was able to obtain factual information that Foster's signature was the first to appear on the Nixon Administration-inspired proposal for armed police agents within certain Oakland schools . . ." "Such an attack was the only means left open to us to demand that the people's wishes be met and that all dangerous, genocidal programs be stopped."

She explained that the only reason the two men—Little and Remiro—were captured was because of an SLA policy, now abandoned, that did not allow them to be armed with cyanide bullets; "all units but combat units were only defensively armed with hand guns and carried no cyanide bullets," she said in the letter. "Beginning January 11, however, a directive was issued by The Court of the People stating that as of that date all units of the Symbionese Liberation Army are to be heavily and offensively armed with cyanide bullets in all their weapons," the letter continued. She was critical of other radical organizations which support armed revolution abroad but "when it comes to the struggle here in Amerikka, they consistently denounce military and revolutionary violence . . . I believe that whenever people are confronted with oppression, starvation and the death of their freedom that they want to fight . . . there has never been a precedent for non-violent revolution . . . All members of the SLA recognize that we, right here in Amerikka are in a state of war and that in a state of

war all must be armed and understand the true meaning of self-defense."

It is reported that the police are now investigating the possibility that the Symbionese Liberation Army financed itself by robbery. Also being investigated is a possible link between the killers of Marcus Foster and the inmates of Folsom Prison. It has been disclosed that at least three of those named so far made visitations there. It was reported that Russell Little visited a Folsom inmate suspected by prison officials of "revolutionary type activity." It was reported that both Little and William Wolfe made several visits to Clifford Jefferson. Wolfe purportedly visited him 18 times between February and December 1973 and Little visited him six times from February to May that year. It was also reported that Nancy Ling Perry came to Folsom several times but she visited Raymond Sparks, housed in the same maximum security unit as Jefferson. Folsom was not the only prison she visited: last summer, she is reported to have made four trips to see Vacaville inmate Albert Taylor, who, prison authorities reported, was an acquaintance of Jefferson.

The latest chapter that has unfolded in this bizarre tale is the discovery that prominent East Bay business, industrial, political and civic leaders were under surveillance by the Symbionese Liberation Army as targets for kidnap and ransom. This information was released at a press conference by Captain John Lathrop, commander of the Oakland police criminal investigations department, and Deputy Chief of Police Tom Donohue. Lathrop said that dossiers on many prominent figures were found in the group's reported headquarters. The SLA's purpose, he said, "was to take on the establishment. They were going to war." Lathrop refused to identify those under surveillance but said, "Let's just say they are in business, industry, politics and some are elected officials and they live in the East Bay." Deputy Chief Donohue felt that "these people were being watched to gain information that would aid the Symbionese in an eventual kidnap for ransom plan."

END

THE Firing Line, a publication of the Legion's Americanism Division, is issued each month with reviews of subversive activities in the United States. Subscriptions are \$3 a year. Twenty or more bulk subscriptions to the same address may be ordered at \$1 each: *Firing Line*, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

The Ups and Downs of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION at SEA

There was a lot more to it, for better or worse,
than the daring seamanship of John Paul Jones.



A patriotic display of Revolutionary naval heroes from files of Culver Pictures, N.Y.

By HARVEY ARDMAN

EXCEPT FOR the feats of John Paul Jones and a few others, the naval aspects of the American Revolution are almost forgotten. In fact they are greatly abbreviated in most histories. Yet the fighting at sea was a significant part of the Revolutionary War, and the tale of it is so large that, in 1913, historian Gardner Allen had trouble compressing it into two volumes.

Britain, of course, began the war as the Lord of the Sea, while the initial resistance afloat by the colonists seems pathetic, and it was often spontaneous.

If Britain had the most and the biggest ships with the most firepower, the colonies had more navies.

There were town navies and state

navies, some of whose craft were simply galleys rowed by men with muskets and grenades.

In desperation, George Washington for a while formed an Army's navy, which gave him all sorts of trouble though it accomplished more than he had set as its minimum task.

Belatedly, the Continental Congress created a national Navy and a Marine Corps, most of which was lost without accomplishing very much, but some of whose history is as glorious as you are apt to find.

Finally, the greatest colonial "Navy" of all put to sea, a swarm of privateers, more than 2,000 in all, with each captain and crew on their own to perform such mischief as they could to twist the Lion's tail. Death or imprisonment in British hands was their reward for failure. But they

could keep whatever they captured. This private-enterprise Navy, comprising some 80,000 sailors, waged an enormously successful war at sea that seriously wounded the enemy, though it is largely forgotten.

As soon as fighting broke out around Boston in April 1775, the British started seizing any and all colonial ships that they could lay their hands on in Boston Harbor, Massachusetts Bay, Narragansett Bay and off Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

The first recorded resistance occurred in May 1775, when citizens ashore "fitted out two vessels" and took back two colonial sloops which a small British armed vessel had commandeered in Vineyard Sound.

Rhode Island was so irked by the British frigate *Rose* patrolling Narragansett Bay with impunity that on June 15, 1775, she put two armed sloops in the Bay with the thought of at least harassing the mighty *Rose*. The very day he put to sea, Capt. Abraham Whipple, on the *Katy*, caught one of the *Rose's* tenders off guard and destroyed it. The sloops kept patrolling the Bay, and they comprised the first state Navy. Of course, they couldn't challenge the *Rose* and stayed well clear of her. But they took the teeth out of her power to send boatloads of armed redcoats here and there on missions against the colonists. Rhode Island, meanwhile, took the lead in urging the Continental Congress to form a real national Navy to challenge even such as the *Rose*.

Even before Rhode Island acted, irate citizens of what is now Machias, Maine, near Bangor, had taken more precipitous action to plant the seed of what became—in December—the Massachusetts Navy. Maine was then part of Massachusetts. Machias, a lumbering town, was just about out of food. The British in Boston needed



In a fit of temper, citizens of what's now Machias, Maine, seized the British sloop *Unity*, renamed her the *Machias*

Liberty, and made her the first American sea raider. Then Massachusetts recognized her as the first ship in her navy.

lumber. They loaded two merchant sloops (the *Unity* and *Polly* under Ichabod Jones) with food and sent them to Machias, to swap the food for lumber. Just in case, they sent along the armed sloop (some say she was a schooner) *Margaretta* under one Midshipman Moore.

Word of the outbreak of hostilities had reached Machias not much before June 2, when the three ships arrived. The citizens put the lumber-food swap to a vote. Because they were hungry, a majority voted in favor. But when Capt. Jones started parcelling out the food, he refused it to all who had voted "no." To Benjamin Foster and Jeremiah O'Brien this was typical imperial arrogance. They led a mob to seize the officers while in church, to force them to distribute the food to all. Jones fled to the woods and Moore escaped to make it back to the *Margaretta*. But the mob went to the docks to unload the *Unity* and *Polly* themselves.

Midshipman Moore threatened to bombard the town, whereupon the colonists turned their muskets on the *Margaretta*. Moore—having a crip-

pled mast—weighed anchor and retreated. Further down the harbor he commandeered two small ships, seized their supplies, and repaired his mast with their gear. An armed party from Machias, under O'Brien, pur-

sued in the *Unity* and a schooner, overtook the *Margaretta* and seized it in a one hour battle in which Moore received his death wound and 14 Americans were killed.

The *Margaretta* wasn't a good sail-

BETTMANN ARCHIVE



To avenge the Machias incident, the British razed Portland.

CONTINUED The Ups and Downs of the American Revolution at Sea

ing vessel. The citizens put her nine guns on the *Unity*, renamed her the *Machias Liberty* (the first Liberty ship?), and O'Brien took her to sea to protect the harbor and raid any unarmed British shipping. Within a month, the British armed schooner *Diligent*, with the tender *Tapnaquish*, put into the Machias River, and their commander came boldly ashore. If he had come to admonish the citizens for "piracy" he never succeeded. They seized him and his shore party, while the *Machias Liberty* bore down on the *Diligent* and *Tapnaquish*. Their 20

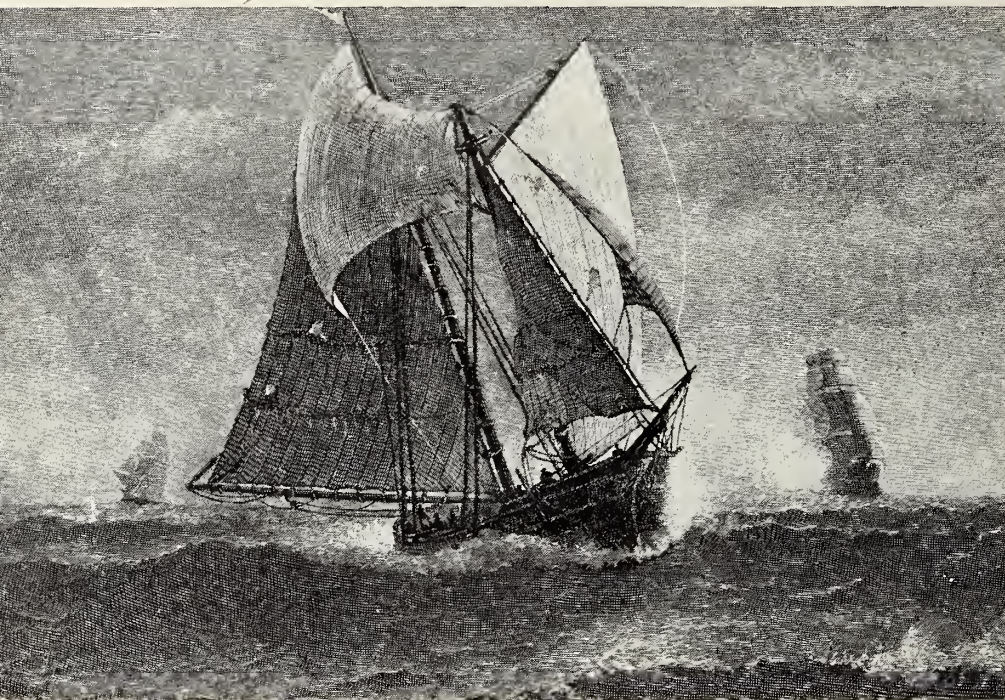
Meanwhile, South Carolina formed a fleet that was as potent as any the colonies had—to protect Charleston. Operating sometimes with Georgia's one-ship Navy (Georgia also had a galley) it took several British merchantmen, carrying priceless gunpowder, off the southern coast.

Virginia and Maryland had "fleets" to protect Chesapeake Bay, largely made up of galleys and barges, and Pennsylvania had a similar "fleet" in the Delaware. Few were a match for even a small armed British ship, but without them even a whaleboat with

hesitated to create a national Navy to challenge the British might.

In the summer of 1775, it was galling to George Washington to see the British sail supplies and munitions—often in unarmed ships—in and out of Boston Harbor while Washington's own troops were short of everything—particularly muskets and gunpowder. If he could capture but one of the British unarmed supply ships loaded with army ordnance it "would give new life to the camp," he told Congress.

With the permission of Congress, he decided to form his own small Navy, using Army funds and some soldiers as marines. The whole tale of Washington's Navy is not a very bright one, but it had its moments. By the end of 1775, he had painfully assembled half a dozen small vessels. One reason it was painful was that good sailors could do better on their own than on Army pay. John Glover,



For a while, Gen. Washington had his own army's navy. The **Hannah**, above, was his first ship, a 78-ton schooner. It was thus the first warship of the new nation.

leaderless men surrendered without a shot.

O'Brien then cruised the Bay of Fundy with the *Machias Liberty* and the *Diligent* and took a number of British merchant vessels.

In August, O'Brien delivered his prisoners and captured supplies to the Massachusetts Committee of Safety. The delighted colony recognized him and his little task force, and agreed to underwrite continued sea patrols.

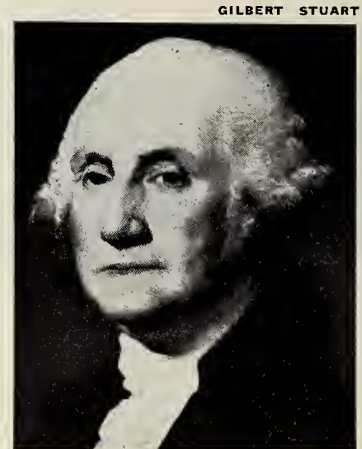
Five months later Massachusetts augmented the "fleet," and at its peak the Bay State Navy had 15 ships and a galley. It was mostly a mosquito fleet, fit only for hit-and-run. But in 1778, John Clouston sailed the Massachusetts armed sloop *Freedom* to Europe, worsting 12 English vessels en route, seven of which he sent to Massachusetts with their cargoes under prize crews.

Redcoats or Tories, or an enemy merchant ship with one gun, was a danger to their ports, rivers and harbors. The whole story of these tiny state fleets has never been recorded.

On Aug. 9, 1775, the British sloop *Falcon*, with 16 guns, engaged in a battle with the citizens of Gloucester and almost suffered another Machias. The *Falcon's* Captain Linzee took two seized American schooners into the harbor as captives. With shore guns, grenades and muskets, the citizens tried to retake them. Linzee bombarded the town without killing anyone and sent a war party ashore. In the end he had to run, leaving his shore party prisoners and losing the two schooners. That was the way the early going went, while Congress

of Marblehead, Mass., helped put the fleet together, starting with his own 78-ton coastwise schooner *Hannah*, which he rented to the Army for a dollar a ton per month. On August 24, 1775, Capt. Nicholson Broughton, of Marblehead, was appointed to command this very first armed vessel fitted out "in ye Service of ye United States." It was an historic U.S. naval first, though the ship was in the service of the Army and Broughton was commissioned an Army Captain.

What Washington needed was ships that would carry out his assignments, while his captains preferred to attack targets of opportunity, like the state navies. The general sent two ships to the mouth of the St. Lawrence to intercept two unarmed brigs from England carrying—on reliable intelligence—6,000 muskets and a load of gunpowder to Quebec.



"Admiral" Washington.

Uncredited pictures from PICTURE HISTORY OF THE U.S. NAVY—OFFICE OF NAVAL RECORDS AND HISTORY



Complex battle in which the Hancock was finally lost as it took on major British warships in company with the Boston.



G R E A T ENCOURAGEMENT F O R SEAMEN.

ALL GENTLEMEN SEAMEN and able-bodied LANDSMEN who have a Mind to distinguish themselves in the GLORIOUS CAUSE of their COUNTRY, and make their Fortunes, an Opportunity now offers on board the Ship *RANGER*, of Twenty Guns, (for FRANCE) now lying in PORTSMOUTH, in the State of NEW-HAMPSHIRE, commanded by JOHN PAUL JONES Esq; let them repair to the Ship: Ready or in PORTSMOUTH, or at the Sign of Commodore MANNING, in SALEM, where they will be kindly entertained, and receive the greatest Encouragement:—The Ship *RANGER*, in the Opinion of every Person who has seen her is looked upon to be one of the best Cruisers in AMERICA.—She will be always able to fight her Guns under a most excellent Cover; and no Vessel yet built was ever calculated for sailing faster, and making good Weather.

Any GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS who have a Mind to take an agreeable Voyage in this pleasant Season of the Year, may, by entering on board the above Ship *RANGER*, meet with every Civility they can possibly expect, and for a further Encouragement depend on the first Opportunity being embraced to reward each one agreeable to his Merit.

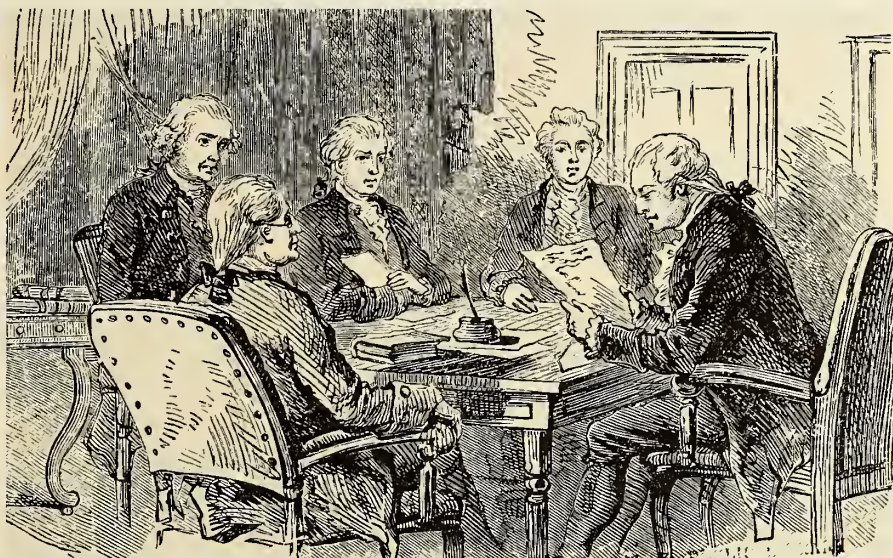
All reasonable Travelling Expenses will be allowed, and the Advance Money be paid on their Appearance on Board.

IN CONGRESS, March 29, 1777.

THAT the MARINE COMMITTEE be authorized to advance to every able Seaman, that enters into the CONTINENTAL SERVICE, any Sum not exceeding FORTY DOLLARS, and to every ordinary Seaman or Landman, any Sum not exceeding TWENTY DOLLARS, to be deducted from their future Prize-Money.

By Order of CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.

DANFORD: Printed by R. REMOND, at the Mouth near the Bell-Tavern.



The Continental Congress reluctantly created a national Navy to challenge the British might at sea. Most of its first fleet's history was sad, some was glorious.

The interceptors raided Charlottetown, on Prince Edward Island, sacking the place and kidnapping a British official. They sent back a dozen tiny merchant ships they'd captured, ten of which belonged to colonial patriots. On their return, they having done nothing about the brigs *Washington* had sent them to take, or any other British supply ships, he dismissed the two captains as politely as he could.

The crews his Navy was able to muster were, said Washington, a "disorderly set" full of "mutinous complaints."

But this first All-American Navy was hardly a total loss. On Nov. 5, the *Harrison*, under Capt. William Coit, captured two supply ships heading into Boston from Nova Scotia, though Coit was limping along with a partially disabled mainmast. He thus

Recruitment poster for our first Navy.

diverted a large quantity of livestock, wood, hay and food from the British Army to Washington's ragged force.

Three weeks later, the British transport *Nancy* came struggling into Boston out of heavy gales and thick weather. The skipper spied the tiny *Lee* (under Captain John Manley, of Washington's Navy) and thought she was a pilot boat sent to help the *Nancy* into Boston Harbor. By the time he learned otherwise, he and his ship were taken by Manley. On Nov. 29, Washington learned to his delight that the *Nancy* contained 2,000 muskets, 100,000 flints, 30,000 round shot, 30 tons of musket shot and a 13-inch brass mortar weighing nearly 1½ tons. At the time, Washington's own troops were nearly out of these necessities of war.

The *Nancy* was by far the best haul taken by Washington's Navy, and it justified his "fleet" in the light of what he had intended for it, i.e., to do something, even if it only were to take one enemy ordnance vessel.

Manley took a number of other small prizes, before and after he took the *Nancy*, successfully fighting off an armed schooner to keep two of them. James Mugford, on the *Franklin*, seized the *Hope* with military stores and gunpowder and ran it right under the eyes of the British fleet in Boston, which couldn't maneuver to stop him. A little later the *Franklin* got hung up on a sand bar. At night the enemy sent a war party of around 100 men in small boats to take the *Franklin* and its 21-man crew. The *Franklin* fought them off in a fantastic night battle. The raiders suffered severe casualties. The *Franklin's* only injury was by a lance, fatally driven through Captain Mugford as he hacked at the hands of boarders.

When the British evacuated Boston in March 1776, Washington pulled

out for New York and released his private Navy off Boston. But he engaged a few more craft to operate off the New Jersey coast until the British fleet arrived in force off New York. Then he released the last of his little ships and he was out of the naval business.

The painful fact was that the inclination of his skippers to go off on their own was in line with the facts of the Revolution. The colonies hadn't learned it yet, but the British Navy was too powerful to permit them to operate a fleet as a fleet. Their best chance at sea was to harass the foe with nautical guerrilla raids, to avoid confrontations with British men-of-war unless circumstances of the moment gave a colonial skipper the advantage, but to be ready to prey on any unprotected enemy target and thus bedevil the foe's supply line and force him to spread his naval forces as thinly as possible. This they did—increasingly.

Before the evacuation of Boston, the Continental Congress started to create our first national Navy. Its early sad history drove home a multitude of lessons that had to be learned the hard way.

On Oct. 13, 1775, the Congress voted to fit out two vessels to intercept British transports. The vote was close, since many had no faith in our ability to succeed at sea against England's floating might. On Oct. 30, Congress voted for two more ships.

Shortly afterward, a British naval force razed Portland, Me., (then Falmouth Neck, Mass.), in reprisal for the *Margaretta* incident. That convinced the last of the waverers. Congress voted to build 13 frigates of from 24 to 32 guns each, and to convert six merchant ships, ranging from the *Hornet*, of ten guns, to the *Alfred*, of 24.

First to put to sea were the converted merchantmen, with Esek Hopkins (a political appointee) in fleet command, and John Paul Jones as Senior Lieutenant. Congress ordered Hopkins to start by clearing out a bunch of Tory vessels harassing our southern coast, giving him other options if he ran into more trouble from foe or weather than he could handle. He was then to raid the Bahamas in search of gunpowder and cannon for Washington and return to the Rhode Island coast where British warships were active.

Hopkins skipped our southern coast entirely, and raided New Providence in the Bahamas. It was defenseless and submitted without a shot. He took a number of cannon and a small quantity of gunpowder. The Governor managed to spirit 150 barrels of powder out from under his nose the first night Hopkins was there.

Late in the year he was back off Rhode Island, where the British frigate *Diamond* chased him up the Providence River only to become grounded. Hopkins failed to make the most of his chances. He had earlier had HMS *Glasgow* at his mercy but let her get away. Now he let the stranded *Diamond* get away while one of his own sloops drifted off when he left it to confer with militia ashore.

After that, Congress fired him—and it also resolved to give up the idea of fleet actions against so powerful a foe and fight a war of opportunity at sea.

The 13 brand new frigates were now well under construction. It is painful to record the history of most of them, though some of them had their better days, and a couple died gloriously.

Two of them, the *Montgomery* and the *Congress*, were built at Poughkeepsie on the Hudson—fine ships of 24 and 28 guns respectively. When the British fleet took New York Harbor, they were bottled up in the Hudson and destroyed to keep them from capture. The fact that the British could command the sea off their shipyards was a curse to all of the new frigates.

Three more, the *Effingham* (28 guns), *Washington* (32 guns) and *Delaware* (24 guns), suffered similar fates. Built in Philadelphia, launched in 1776, the *Effingham* was put in command of John Barry. When the British went to Philadelphia in force, Barry was ordered to take his ship up the Delaware River for safety, where it was useless. On Oct. 25, 1776, Gen. Washington asked for its crew for use in the fleet at sea and ordered the ship sunk. Barry sank her just below Bordentown, N.J., on Nov. 2, with her upper works showing. Two years later, as the British withdrew from Philadelphia, they burned her to the waterline.

MARINERS' MUSEUM, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.



Nicholas Biddle gamely took on a vastly superior British warship with his American frigate *Randolph*. *Randolph* is seen blowing up, with only one seaman surviving.



A swarm of American privateers made the whole Atlantic unsafe for unescorted British vessels. Above, the privateer

Holker, of Philadelphia, taking a British packet. In one week, she captured and brought home 14 British merchantmen.

In a similar manner, the *Washington* was destroyed to keep her from the foe in the Delaware River.

The *Delaware* was lost a little more valiantly. Launched in December 1775, at Philadelphia, she delayed the British capture of Philadelphia in company with some smaller ships, and, under Captain Alexander, she attacked enemy fortifications being erected ashore, hammering away at them from 500 yards offshore. But she was grounded there in an ebbtide and brought under intense artillery fire from the British ashore. Helpless, Alexander struck his colors. The *Delaware* was taken into the Royal Navy and sold by the British in 1783.

Two more, the *Hancock* and the *Boston* (32 and 24 guns respectively), were built in Newburyport, Mass., and put to sea together. The *Hancock* was commanded by the same John Manley who had captured the *Nancy* while serving in Washington's little fleet. The *Boston* was under Capt. H. McNeill. The pair promptly captured two enemy brigs, then took on the British warships *Somerset* and *Fox*. They captured the *Fox*, adding it to their task force. The powerful HMS *Rainbow* set out in pursuit. After a 39-hour chase, *Rainbow* scored sev-

eral broadsides on *Hancock* and forced Manley to strike his colors. *Boston*, after doing her best to defend her sister ship, escaped. The *Hancock* served the Royal Navy well. They renamed her *Iris*, and her crew got rich taking American prizes at sea, including the eighth of our 13 new frigates, the 28-gun *Trumbull*. After launching, the *Trumbull* had been boxed in the Connecticut River for three years before getting to sea in 1780. After one fairly successful cruise, she met the *Iris* (nee *Hancock*) and was captured after a brief battle in 1781. The British crew of the *Iris* said she was the finest and fastest frigate afloat, but a French West Indies squadron finally captured her and converted her to a cruiser. One European war later, the British took Toulon in 1793 and found the *Iris-Hancock* dismantled and used as a powder warehouse in Toulon Harbor. When they departed, they blew her up.

The *Boston*, having survived the battle in which the *Hancock* was lost, continued in good service until she went to the defense of Charleston, under attack, in May 1780. On May 12, the British captured her.

The ninth of the frigates, the 28-

gun *Providence*, was built in Providence, blockaded there for a year, and finally ran the blockade under Abraham Whipple, the skipper of the little *Katy* in Rhode Island's original state Navy. Whipple damaged HMS *Lark* and another enemy warship in getting to sea, and went to France to bring home naval supplies. In 1779, the *Providence*, as Whipple's flagship in company with *Ranger* and *Queen of France* (neither of them among the 13 frigates), discovered themselves in an enemy convoy of 150 sails in a dense fog off Newfoundland. They quietly picked off merchant vessels one by one in the fog by sending armed boarding parties to them, without ever alarming the whole convoy. They slipped away in the night with 11 prizes and sent eight, with cargoes worth over a million dollars, to Boston and Cape Ann. Alas, the *Providence* also went to the succor of Charleston and was taken there when the city fell. She served in the British Navy until she was sold in 1783.

A tenth new frigate, the 32-gun *Raleigh*, under Thomas Thompson, suffered a disgraceful cruise in company with the American frigate *Alfred*, under Elisha Hinman. The latter

(Continued on page 42)



Representative John P. Murtha

By Congressman

JOHN P. MURTHA*12th District, Pennsylvania*

ISERVED IN Vietnam in 1966-1967 with the First Marines, south of Da Nang. I witnessed many acts of bravery. I saw young men who compare with the finest men in the history of this country doing their duty to the best of their ability.

But I also witnessed frustration. I witnessed a tremendous feeling of insecurity and discouragement because of actions at home and because of the divisiveness of this war.

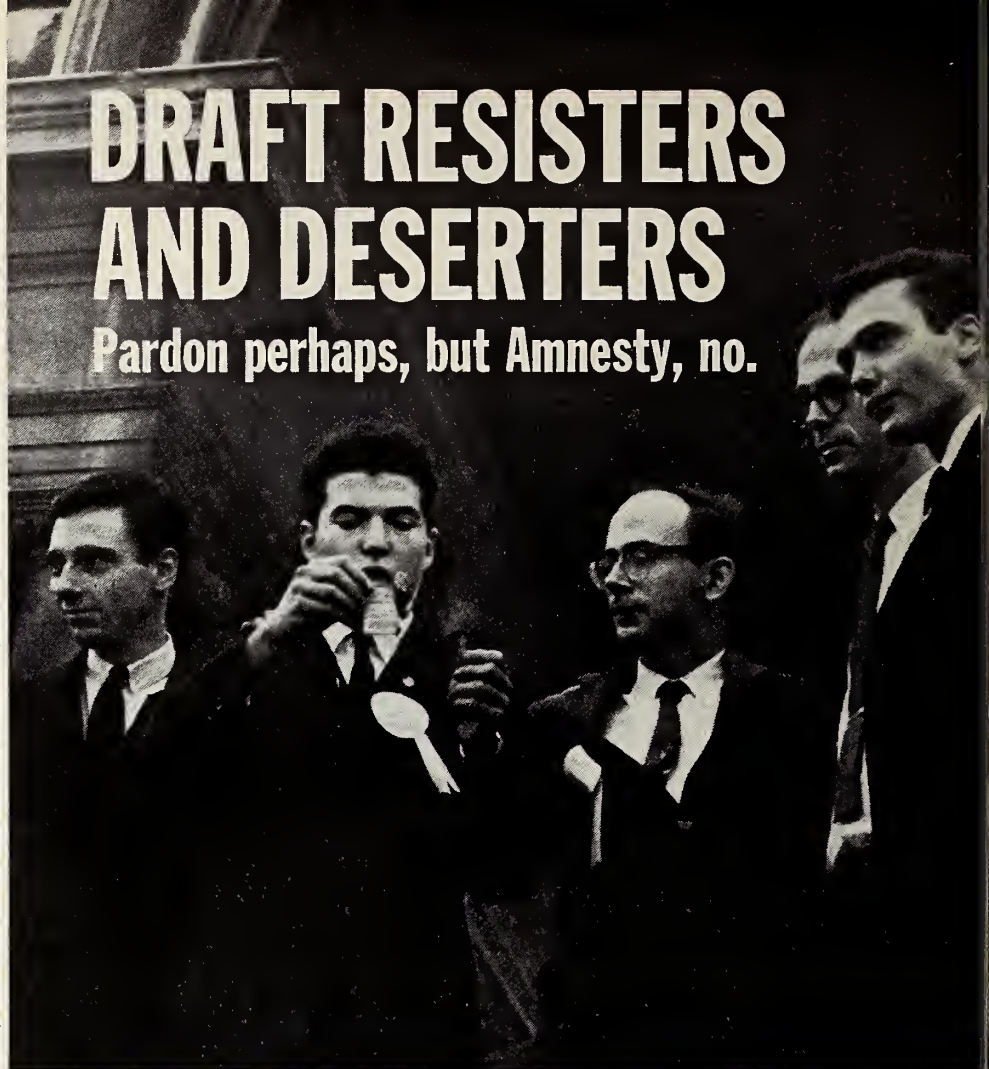
One tragic example vividly illustrates this frustration. A young Marine company commander in 1967 had finished a tour in the First Marines south of Da Nang. He was scheduled for rotation—but he volunteered to lead his company on one last operation.

During the operation he was wounded but carried on. While talking on the radio, his battalion commander heard a loud explosion and minutes later the young captain reported weakly that he'd have to give up his company because he'd just lost both his legs.

The next day I visited this young Marine who was awarded the Navy Cross for heroism. He told me he was going back and tell the people what a great job the young men in his company had been doing.

Obviously, the critics, whom he never mentioned, had hurt him deeply.

The reason that I tell his story is because I believe it's necessary for the American people to understand how difficult this was on the young



UPI/OPPOSITE PAGE—DEFENSE DEPARTMENT PHOTO

DRAFT RESISTERS AND DESERTERS

Pardon perhaps, but Amnesty, no.

Draft resisters get publicity by burning their draft cards in New York in 1965.

men who fought. There's no question that many of them didn't believe the war was right.

They fought in mud up to their knees and in water up to their waists—they sweated and bled and died, and when they returned home some of them were embarrassed to wear their uniforms, some were ashamed to say they had fought in the jungles and swamps of Southeast Asia.

But they served their country, and the men who fought should be praised and lauded.

There's no question they feared dying. Many of them could have stayed home or gone to Canada. But they believed, as I did and still do, that in this great country we must trust our government to establish the right foreign policy for this country, and we're to follow that foreign policy, perhaps give our lives for it.

Some bills before Congress would grant a general amnesty to all those who dodged the draft or deserted, some would grant amnesty on the condition of honorable service to the country, and others oppose amnesty altogether.

Considering that Vietnam was an extremely unpopular war, America

has every reason to be proud of its young people. During the Vietnam conflict, 1,800,000 young Americans were involuntarily inducted into the armed services. Millions more volunteered. More than 95% of these millions served the country honorably and well. Some 2,500,000 young Americans were told their country needed them in Vietnam, and they went. There were 46,226 of them who died; 303,654 who were wounded; 772 of them who were captured, and 1,088 of them who are still missing in action or are unaccounted for. If there is no other good that comes out of Vietnam, there is at least the certain knowledge that the overwhelming majority of young men in this country are as loyal as any who went before them in any previous war.

When we talk about draft evaders and deserters, therefore, we want to keep in mind that we are talking about a comparatively small number. We also want to remember that it has happened before. In all previous wars, as well as during Vietnam, there have been some who would not live up to the obligations of citizenship.

There have actually been about



Marines advancing against heavy Vietcong fire during Operation New Castle in Vietnam in 1967.

9,000 trials for draft evasion relating to the Vietnam conflict. Of this number, 1,186 were acquitted and 7,932 were convicted. Only 134 are now in prison. The sentences have an average range of 18 to 37 months. There remain about 4,400 fugitive warrants issued on men known to have evaded the draft. According to the Department of Defense, no more than 17,000 men, including those who failed to register and therefore remain undetected, are involved in unsettled cases of draft evasion.

WHILE NO doubt some men refused to serve in Vietnam because of a genuine, conscientious objection to our involvement there, many more men fled to Canada or Europe simply because they were irresponsible and unwilling to take any risks for their country. Most of the men with genuine conscientious objections stood their ground here in their own country and, in many cases, went to jail to show they had the strength of their convictions. In my mind, those who fled simply took the easy way out, leaving others—others who were better citizens—to take their places in uniform.

It is important to point out that our country has recognized from the beginning the right of an individual to conscientious objection. While for a long time such objections were considered valid only on religious grounds, more recently the basis for objection has been expanded to include other ethical considerations. Even after a man has put on his uniform, he can still make application for status as a conscientious objector. During 1968, for example, when the conflict in Vietnam was at its peak, 1,387 servicemen applied for status as conscientious objectors. Of these applicants, 724—or more than 52%—received approval. In 1971, 4,381 applied. Of these, 2,765—or 63%—received approval. Clearly, then, the men facing the draft had alternatives available to them that were within the law even after they put on their uniforms.

For deserters, the problem is essentially the same. It boils down to a shirking of duty to the country. Of the 28,661 deserters at large, studies show that less than 3% would honestly claim conscientious objection as their reason for desertion. Less than 4% would claim they de-

serted because of an objection to the war. Nearly 20%—men who enlisted from other countries to gain U. S. citizenship—would say they got cold feet and were not sure they wanted American citizenship enough to fight for it. Another 10% are simply men who escaped from confinement for other crimes. The remainder would cite as their reasons family problems at home, inability to take the stresses of military life, and other such things.

AMERICANS are not a cruel or vindictive people. If the draft evaders and deserters turn themselves in for trial, they will find no eye-for-an-eye vengeance being inflicted upon them. They will find instead a system of justice that emphasizes, whenever it can, clemency.

For me, and I believe for the people I represent, a grant of general amnesty is out of the question. If we have not paid our men in uniform enough, or not provided our veterans with enough postwar compensation, we have at least always honored them for their service to our country. I will not dishonor them—and their widows and families—by supporting general amnesty. **END**

30 YEARS SINCE D-DAY



ON THE 6th of June, just past, it was exactly 30 years since an anxious world learned that under Gen. Eisenhower's overall command

a huge Allied WW2 armada had crossed the English Channel to land on the coast of Normandy and invade Hitler's Europe. The great

gamble of D-Day was at hand, at two major landing points at the base of the Cotentin Peninsula—dubbed Utah Beach and Omaha



Beach. The die was cast for the long-awaited "Second Front." Those who came through the surf or plummeted down in parachutes who were

but 20 years old on D-Day turned 50 this year. Many didn't make it, as anxious hours turned to anxious days. But they brought it off and

the march to victory in Europe had begun. Above: Omaha Beach after first waves had secured toehold for the mighty forces to follow. END.

WASHINGTON
PRO & CON



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question . . .

SHOULD THE U.S. HAVE

AMERICA must move in the direction of providing "zero-tuition" college education for all who want it, can qualify for it and can "hack it." As things stand now, kids from wealthy families are able to afford college, kids from poor families are eligible for government assistance, while kids from middle-income families are left to their own devices.

We cannot allow economic barriers to keep people from getting college educations.

Public education in America has evolved with the nation's growth. Some of the original colonies provided free schooling, at least in the first few grades, even before the Revolutionary War. As our society grew more complex and the learning needs of our children increased, so did tax-supported educational opportunities.

Today, we consider the first 12 years of schooling everyone's birthright. We do not require young people to work, save or apply for assistance for elementary and secondary education. I see no reason, then, why we should insist that post-secondary education be based on user charges. I believe any student *who can qualify* should be able to obtain the kind of educational opportunity that suits his or her needs—without counting the dollars in the piggy bank or the mortgageability of the family home.

"Zero-tuition" for all four years of college may be too much to achieve in a single leap, given other pressing demands on municipal, state and federal tax revenues. But we should be able to achieve this free education concept for the first two years of college. California has demonstrated that this is possible. In California, there is a community college within reasonable commuting distance of nearly every student—and there is no tuition charge for

California residents. California has demonstrated the wisdom of this plan as it applies to the G.I. Bill. According to a study made for the Veterans' Administration, 37% of California's Vietnam-era veteran population was in, or had been, in college—the highest percentage in the nation. The lowest percentage was in Vermont, where only about 14.2% of the Vietnam-era vets were, or had been, able to go to college.

I favor extending the California example into a nationwide federal-state system. The states have the educational institutions; the federal government has the mechanism for providing financial assistance in Title X of the Higher Education Act. Put these resources together and we can make educational opportunities available—in wide variety and without tuition—to any qualified student of whatever age from kindergarten through the fourteenth year.

This will be a giant step toward what must be our ultimate goal: free college education for all who want it, can use it and can qualify for it.

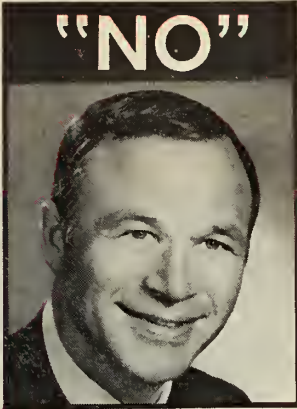


Rep. James G. O'Hara
(D-Mich.)

James G. O'Hara

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this

FREE COLLEGE EDUCATION ?



Rep. Albert H. Quie
(R-Minn.)

THERE IS no such thing as "free" college education. This year the total bill for higher education in the United States will exceed \$32 billion. The only question is who pays what share of the total cost. I believe all students should be charged a reasonable portion of the cost. For those who cannot afford the increasing costs of

education, I have helped develop several federal student assistance programs.

Tuition charges in four-year public colleges represent less than one quarter of the cost of educating a student. The rest comes through gifts, auxiliary enterprises of the institutions and the taxpayer. Tax dollars already amount to approximately 60% of all instructional expenditures in post-secondary education (more at public institutions than at private colleges). An additional \$6 billion would be required next year to eliminate all net tuition charges at our 2,900 public and private nonprofit colleges. This does not include the cost of supporting students who choose to attend another 7,000 vocational and technical schools.

But tuition and fees constitute less than half of what a student spends to attend college. He or she still has room, board, books and other related expenses. These vary from institution to institution, as does tuition. Should the taxpayer underwrite these expenses? Regardless of cost? And could a person of any age or circumstance qualify for this "free" education?

In addition to the societal benefits of a more educated citizenry, the individual who completes an educational program stands to benefit financially. The latest Census Bureau figures indicate that a male with a college degree can now expect to earn \$279,000 more during his lifetime than a male who terminates his education after high school.

Many are discovering that more formal education does not necessarily result in a society free of discord or fewer technological problems in keeping the earth in balance. People are less prone today to put a higher premium at the taxpayer's expense on formal education than on other social needs such as health, transportation, environment and basic family support programs.

In summary, American education has grown strong through a tradition of shared costs among students, their parents, government and private philanthropy. We have and will continue to develop grant, work and loan programs to ease the burden on students and parents of paying escalating college costs. But the philosophical, economic and political reasons for removing the burden entirely from the 50% of our young adults who choose to attend college and putting that burden on the shoulders of all taxpayers are not convincing.

Albert H. Quie

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. ➔

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for July the arguments in PRO & CON: Should the U.S. Have Free College Education?

IN MY OPINION THE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS:

YES ☐ NO ☐

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.



NEW FORD DONATED BY THE

Not a puzzle. Not a contest.
No need to be at the Convention to win.
For the 28th consecutive year Seagram Posts 658,
California; 807, Illinois and 1283, New York are
donating four new Fords to the
American Legion National Convention Corp.
When you win, your post wins an extra \$250,
also donated by Seagram Posts.

Drawings will be held
Saturday, August 17, 1974 in the Dade Community
College, North Stadium, Miami, Florida.

Here's how you enter:
Send in an official coupon (or mail a postcard
or letter using the coupon as a guide).
Do not send your membership card.

All entries must be received
no later than noon,
August 17, 1974.



The Seagram Posts
American Legion
P.O. Box 39-1862
Miami Beach, Florida 33139



Gentlemen:

I am a member of Post #_____, American
Legion, or a member of Unit #_____,
American Legion Auxiliary located in (City)
_____, (State)_____.

Please enter my name in the free drawings for
four Ford Gran Torino 2-door Hardtops do-
nated by the Seagram Posts to the American
Legion 1974 Convention Corporation of
Florida. Drawings to be held Saturday,
August 17, 1974 in the Dade Community Col-
lege, North Stadium, Miami, Florida. Entries
must be received no later than noon, August
17, 1974.

(Please Print)

Name_____

Address_____

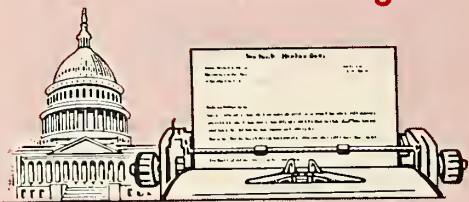
City_____State_____

Legion or Auxiliary Membership Card #_____

SEAGRAM POSTS 28TH FORD AWARDS

WIN ONE OF FOUR GRAN TORINOS SEAGRAM POSTS.

Dateline Washington . . .



FEAR "BASEMENT" A-BOMB THREAT. DEATH PENALTY'S DEAD-END? "HUMAN RIGHTS" STIRS DEBATE.

The possibility that terrorists can put together their own atomic bomb, and with it threaten entire population centers, has been raised by a secret study undertaken for the Atomic Energy Commission.

The governmental veil of secrecy over the study was lifted by Sen. Abe Ribicoff (Conn.), chairman of a Senate subcommittee investigating the AEC structure.

The report concludes that despite the complexity in converting uranium into an atomic bomb, there are today many experienced scientists and technicians around who, driven by strong resentment for some wrong -- real or imagined -- could be recruited into one of the urban guerrilla groups operating around the world.

The study recommends that new and stringent security measures be taken, under a special federal nuclear service, to prevent terrorists from stealing materials essential to building a "basement" A-bomb in their hideaway.

Despite Administration support for restoration of capital punishment, and Senate approval, there appears little likelihood that death penalty legislation will get through Congress this session.

Unlike the Senate, which showed its strong sympathy for the measure by a 54-33 vote, the House has mixed feelings on the issue. There are some Members who would even back up by legislation the Supreme Court's 1972 decision declaring capital punishment unconstitutional.

The Senate legislation would reinstate the death penalty for treason, espionage and such other crimes -- as kidnapping and hijacking -- leading to death of the victims.

With the House Judiciary Committee deeply immersed in the impeachment proceedings, there appears to be insufficient time for the House to come up with a bill of its own, let alone one which would have to be identical to the Senate death penalty legislation.

A report calling upon the State Department to give major consideration to human rights

in the development of U.S. foreign policy sets the stage for another emotional fight on Capitol Hill.

The Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements, after five months of hearings, has proposed wide-ranging recommendations for bringing human rights into the decision-making process of the State Department.

According to the subcommittee's statement ". . . the prevailing attitude has led the U.S. into embracing governments which practice torture. . . ." The subcommittee also charged that: "Through foreign aid and occasional intervention--both covert and overt--the U.S. supports those governments."

A subcommittee minority denounced the report as too sweeping, too vague and potentially damaging to the U.S. It also faces the possibility of strong opposition in the Senate.

PEOPLE & QUOTES

MYTH OF DETENTE

"The notion that detente permits us to disarm is a widespread illusion. Nonetheless, it is an illusion. . . . Detente rests on an equilibrium of force." James R. Schlesinger, Sec'y of Defense.

\$'S BUY LESS

"Defense spending, no matter which yardstick you choose to use . . . is at its lowest point in real buying power since before the Korean conflict." Dr. John L. McLucas, Sec'y of the Air Force.

COLLEGES' PURPOSE

"The purpose of our colleges and universities is not to serve as a priesthood for the Establishment, but to inquire, to challenge, to propose improvements." Robert Henry Strotz, president, Northwestern Univ.

HAPPINESS IS . . .

"If the United States is ready to sell me arms, I shall

be very happy. I shall also be happy if the Soviet Union wishes to negotiate new sales." President Anwar el-Sadat, Egypt.

U.S. OUT FRONT

"We are the leaders of the free world, militarily and otherwise; our strategic forces--our bombers, land-based and submarine-based missiles--are the most powerful military force on the face of the earth." Sen. John Stennis, (Miss.)

USSR VIEW

"In the nuclear age there is no alternative to peaceful coexistence and, hence, to the normalization of Soviet-American Relations." Georgy A. Arbatov, Kremlin Adviser on Relations with the United States.

NO SHOWDOWN

"The great powers have a great stake in avoiding direct confrontation--and will do so." James Rosenau, Institute for Transnational Studies.

JULY 1974

**DISABILITY COMPENSATION AND DIC
LEGISLATION PASSED BY CONGRESS
AND SENT TO PRESIDENT FOR SIGNING:**

As Veterans Newsletter went to press Congress passed and the President signed PL93-295, the Veterans Disability Compensation and Survivor Benefits Act of 1974 which provides increases for some 2.2 million disabled veterans and over 300,000 surviving widows and children... Briefly, it means a 15% increase in monthly benefits for veterans rated 10-50% disabled; an 18% increase for veterans rated 60-100% disabled and a 17% increase in dependency indemnity compensation benefits for widows and children... Increases are retroactive to May 1 and will start showing up on benefit checks as soon as the VA can gear up for it.

**NEW LAW BOOSTS SERVICEMEN'S GROUP
LIFE INSURANCE PROGRAM AND EXTENDS
COVERAGE TO NAT'L GUARD & RESERVES:**

Congress also passed and the President signed PL93-289 which will increase from \$15,000 to \$20,000 the maximum Servicemen's Group Life Insurance coverage for in-service personnel and extend full time SGLI coverage to members of the National Guard, Reserves and inactive reserves to age 60... Among other things, the bill also provides for the automatic conversion of SGLI to a non-renewable five-year term policy effective 120 days after discharge from military service, the day that coverage under the serviceman's policy presently ceases... This gives the veteran more time to make plans to provide security for himself and his family.

**SENATE VETS COMMITTEE APPROVES BILL
BOOSTING VETS EDUCATION BENEFITS:**

The Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs has approved and sent to the floor the Vietnam Era Veteran's Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, a comprehensive bill that would improve educational benefits for the nation's newest veterans and substantially satisfy the Legion's current mandates on this subject.

Here are some of the provisions:
1-It would raise benefits about 18%; a single veteran now getting \$220 a month would get \$260; a married veteran would get \$309 per month; a married vet with

one child would get \$352 per month and \$21 monthly would be added for each additional child... 2-Vets could get as much as \$720 per school year to help defray tuition costs; a formula being considered provides that the first \$100 in tuition be paid by the veteran and then 80% of tuition costs between \$100 and \$1,000 would be paid by the federal government with the money going directly to the veterans--the first time tuition assistance would be provided since the WW2 G.I. Bill... 3-There would be 45 months of benefits or five school years rather than the present 36 months... 4-A veteran would have ten years in which to use benefits instead of the present eight... 5-A VA-administered low-interest loan program would provide up to \$2,000 a year in loans directly to veterans.

The House passed its veterans education bill back in February... Among its provisions was a 13.6% increase in benefit payments... The Legion all along has been pressing both Houses to iron out their differences and come to agreement on an improved program so that veteran students can better meet the high costs of education and so that more veterans would be encouraged to take rightful advantage of their educational benefits.

**MAIL RATE RELIEF BILL PASSES SENATE
AND CLEARS HOUSE POSTAL COMMITTEE:**

In May, S411, the Legion's current legislative hope for postal rate relief, passed the Senate by a vote of 71-11, cleared the House Subcommittee on Postal Service, 8-0, and was reported out by the full House Committee by a vote of 23-2... If the bill finally becomes law, it would extend the phase-in program for future second-class postal rate increases from five to eight years for profit-oriented publications and from ten to 16 years for non-profit mailers such as this magazine... Legion legislative workers in Washington report that a goodly flow of Legionnaire and Auxiliary member mail on this subject has definitely been helpful.

**VETERANS DAY ON NOV. 11 NOW OFFICIAL
IN 42 STATES; CONGRESS STILL SITS ON
LEGISLATION TO MAKE IT FEDERAL LAW:**

There are only eight states left which do not have legislation on the books designating Nov. 11 as Veterans

VETERANS NEWSLETTER

Day...They are: Alabama, Colorado, Hawaii, Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Texas and Utah...Massachusetts and Maryland are the most recent states which have switched...Despite this overwhelming expression of popular support, at press-time there still seemed to be no action forthcoming from Congress to change federal law...Rep. Keith Sebelius (Kans.), a 1955-56 Legion Department Commander in that state, recently filed a discharge petition to force his resolution (H.J. Res. 126, to restore Veterans Day to Nov. 11) out of the House Judiciary Committee and bring it to the floor of the House for a vote...If enough Representatives sign the petition, it must be brought out for action...Ask your Congressman to sign the petition and also to let you know when and if he does.

VA UPS MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE INTEREST RATE ON G.I. HOME LOANS TO 8¾%:

In May the VA and Department of Housing and Urban Development increased the maximum allowable interest rate on home mortgages from 8½% to 8¾% in order to make it easier for ex-G.I.'s to find home financing from private lenders...The VA guarantees 60% (up to a maximum of \$12,500) on such home loans...The new rate increase does not apply to mobile home loans for vets.

PENNSYLVANIA PROVIDES TUITION GRANTS TO STATE G.I. BILL STUDENTS:

Pennsylvania veterans with 180 days or more service in the armed forces may be eligible for tuition grants up to \$1,200 per year from that state...Qualified vets are eligible for a grant equal to their cost of tuition and fees not to exceed a maximum of \$1,200 at a Pennsylvania school or \$800 at an out-of-state school...Funds will be paid by the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency directly to the institution in the name of the recipient...The student must be a bona fide domiciliary of the state and enrolled as a full-time undergraduate...The grant is in addition to G.I. Bill benefits.

For further information and applications, write to Veterans' Grant Program, Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency, Towne House, Harrisburg, Pa. 17102

BONUS FOR CONNECTICUT WW1 VETS:

Connecticut veterans with 90 days or more of service during WW1 are now eligible for a \$300 bonus following approval in May of a Legion bill by Connecticut law-

makers...Among requirements is residency in Connecticut for at least one year prior to service...The bonus will be payable to eligible veterans or surviving unmarried spouses starting Oct. 1... Applications and information available after August 1 from Veterans Bonus Division, 20 Trinity St., Hartford, Conn. 06115.

DEFENSE DEP'T SETS PROCEDURES TO CHANGE DISCHARGE FORM 214:

The Dept of Defense recently released information on procedures to be followed for veterans who wish to secure re-issuance of their forms DD214 in order to delete Separation Program Numbers (SPN) and the Reenlistment Eligibility Code (RE)...Requests should be mailed to the following addresses: Army-Commander, Reserve Components Personnel and Administration Center, Box 12479, Olivette Branch, St. Louis, Mo., 63132; Navy-Chief, Bureau of Naval Personnel (Pers 38), Dep't of the Navy, Wash. D. C., 20370; Air Force-Air Force Military Personnel Center, (DPMDR) Randolph AFB, Texas, 78148 (it is preferable that former USAF members make requests through local base personnel offices); Marine Corps-Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, (MSRB-10), Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, Wash. D. C., 20380.

Requests should include name, Social Security number, any military service identification number, dates of service and a copy of the DD Form 214...This information does not apply to those who received discharge certificates...Further information is available at local military personnel offices.

VA SEEKS VIET VETS FOR CAREERS IN HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE VA SYSTEM:

The Veterans Administration is seeking Vietnam Era veterans with health service backgrounds in the military for employment with the VA Dep't of Medicine and Surgery...The expanded employment opportunities came about as a result of the new Veterans Health Care Expansion Act of 1973...Interested and qualified Viet vets should contact any VA office for details.

VA TECHNOLOGY ROCKETS INTO SPACE AGE:

One of the uses of a spacecraft successfully launched into space May 30 containing the most sophisticated communications equipment thus far developed will be to serve as a switchboard to provide medical consultation for VA patients via TV on a test basis by ten VA hospitals in the Appalachian region starting this month.

JULY, 1974

Legion Nat'l Exec Committee Reacts To Charges Against VA

At annual spring meeting, policymakers say full Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, not subcommittee, should check charges of "serious deficiencies" in VA operations; creation of new commission to oversee vets affairs opposed.

Reacting to news that a subcommittee of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee was preparing to hold hearings to consider alleged charges of serious deficiencies in the operation of the Veterans Administration, The American Legion's National Executive Committee—meeting at Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis, Ind., May 1-2—promptly urged instead that testimony should be heard by the full Senate Committee because the scope of allegations ranged over too wide an area for one subcommittee to properly handle. The action was only one of many resolutions adopted by the policymaking body during its annual spring meeting.

The sessions were chaired by National Commander Robert E. L. Eaton who said the resolution "is designed to clear the air with regard to charges that have been leveled against the VA and which remain unsubstantiated. We feel the record should be complete, clear and factual to remove any doubts regarding the VA and permit it to continue with its prime mission of service to America's veterans."

(See page 30 for a Digest of Resolutions approved.)

On the same general subject, the Committee opposed the establishment by the federal government of a so-called "Commission on Veterans' Rights." The Legion feels that legislative oversight of the Veterans Affairs Committees of both Houses of Congress is sufficient to handle the task and that funds which would be required to set up such a commission could be better used to provide direct benefits and services to veterans.

Though legislation on national health insurance would likely not be adopted by Congress this year, nevertheless the Legion reaffirmed its position that the VA remain a separate entity to provide health care exclusively for veterans no matter what plan is eventually adopted. Further, the Legion said any national health plan adopted should contain provisions that would allow an eligible vet-

eran to continue to receive VA health care without penalty despite his eligibility under a national plan.

The Committee solidified Legion policy on the National Cemetery System. It noted the following: (1) there should be at least one national cemetery in each of 10 federal regions; (2) that contract burials be provided for needy veterans; (3) that federal financial assistance be provided toward the development of state veterans cemeteries; (4) that construction of columbaria at all national cemeteries is desirable and (5) that there be no reduction or elimination of VA plot and burial allowances or Social Security burial allowances.

An organizational move in the House of Representatives that would have meant the abolition of the House Committee on Internal Security by transferring its jurisdiction to another already

National Relief Fund

During its spring meeting, the National Executive Committee authorized the implementation of a Relief Fund drive to provide aid to unfortunate Legionnaires in the eleven states which were struck by tornadoes this past spring. The action is similar to that which was taken following hurricanes, earthquakes and flooding disasters in recent years. All contributions are to be forwarded to: The American Legion National Relief Fund, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206. For those requesting funds, application must be made through Department Headquarters of the various states. After investigation, departments will certify the need to Nat'l Hq which will disburse funds depending upon amounts received from contributions.

overburdened committee was opposed by the Legion's National Executive Committee which urged continuation of the Security Committee as a separate entity. The reorganizational plan is presently stalled in the House.

For some time now the Legion's national organization has been pondering proposals which would broaden the value of every Legionnaire's member-

Auxiliary Donates \$40,000 To Help With Legion Programs

JOHN ANDREOLA



Nat'l Auxiliary Pres. Mrs. Buford M. Jarrett and Nat'l Cmdr Eaton happily pose for photos as Mrs. Jarrett presents three checks totaling \$40,000 in aid of Legion programs during Nat'l Executive Committee spring meetings. A check for \$15,000 was earmarked for Veterans Affairs & Rehabilitation; \$15,000 went for Children's & Youth operations and \$10,000 went to The American Legion Child Welfare Foundation, Inc.

Speaks To Committee



JOHN ANDREOLA

Air Force Lt. Gen. Daniel (Chappie) James, gave stirring address at Nat'l Cmdr's Banquet to Committeemen. Noting that organizations like the Legion have helped make this nation great, the Principal Deputy assistant Secretary of Defense (Public Affairs) urged those in attendance to undertake more "responsible involvement" and "not to talk so much about what is wrong with America but what is right about it."

ship card. And the first tentative steps in that direction were taken by the National Executive Committee when it adopted Res. 26 which provides for the possibility of members receiving discounts and other benefits from commercial firms and services on a national basis without financial liability to the national organization. More specific details on this service will be announced as they become known.

Several resolutions adopted called for strengthening, clarification, and enforcement of veterans employment, preference and re-employment rights under laws already adopted and in bills under consideration.

Among other resolutions were those calling for legislation to increase assistance to seriously disabled veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing; to restore home loan entitlement to eligible veterans whose previous home loan indebtedness was satisfied; to provide VA-controlled and staffed Veterans Counseling Offices on college and university campuses, and an increase in travel allowances paid to veterans for authorized travel to and from VA facilities.

The Committee approved resolutions calling for a "Total Force Policy" in the Defense Department which would pro-

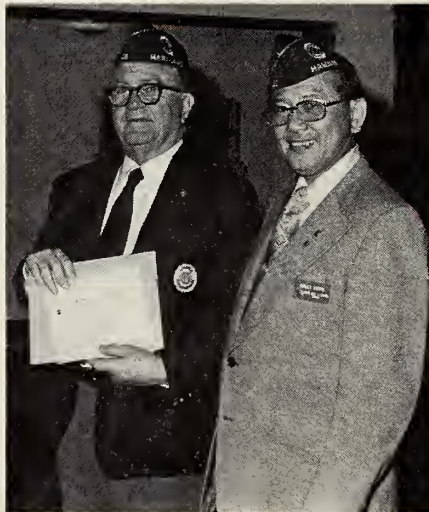
vide sufficient funds, equipment and manpower to adequately field regular units as well as combat-ready Reserves and National Guard units. Also urged was federal legislation which would: expand junior R.O.T.C. programs; provide modern aircraft for the Air Force; equalize the method of computation of retirement pay for enlisted men on the same basis as that used for retired officers and, provide continued U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal.

Among other items reported during the spring meeting:

- The Legion's Child Welfare Foundation awarded a total of \$25,000 to three different agencies to help disabled children. The Nat'l Council for Home-maker-Home Health Aide Services, Inc., of New York City, was awarded \$10,000 for the purpose of studying and preparing special aids for children who have social or health disabilities. A grant of \$10,000 was made to The Children's Foundation, Washington, D.C., for a national survey to determine if the nutritional needs of children are being met in residential institutions. A grant of up to \$5,000 was made to the Nat'l Ass'n of Speech and Hearing Agencies, Silver Springs, Md., for spot television announcements to acquaint parents with the problem of speech and hearing difficulties in their children. The Foundation elected Past Nat'l Cmdr L. Eldon James (Va.) to his second term as president. Other officers re-elected: Walton Griffin (Tenn.), vice president; Earl Franklin (Colo.), secretary; U.S. Grant (Kans.), treasurer.

- Here is the lineup of future National Convention dates, subject to con-

Hawaii Convention \$\$



JOHN ANDREOLA

As President of the 1973 Nat'l Convention Corp. of Hawaii, Nat'l Executive Committeeman Wally Young (r) has just presented a check for \$26,492 to Nat'l Cmdr Eaton as proceeds from the Legion's Honolulu Convention.

Gets Legion Award



JOHN ANDREOLA

James F. Oates, Jr., (l) former Chmn of the federal Jobs For Veterans program, is presented with Legion's National Award by Clarence S. Campbell (Vt.), Legion Nat'l Economic Commission Chmn, at spring meeting.

tinued National Executive Committee approval: Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 15-21, 1975; Seattle, Wash., Aug. 20-26, 1976; Denver, Colo., Aug. 19-25, 1977, New Orleans, La., Aug. 18-24, 1978.

- The fall 1974 meeting of the National Executive Committee will be held at Nat'l Hq Oct. 9-10, preceded by meetings of the national commissions and committees and the Conference of Dep't Commanders and Adjutants on Oct. 7-8.

- The 1975 Washington Conference will be held Mar. 3-6 with the National Commander's Banquet to the Congress scheduled for Mar. 5.

- The spring 1975 meeting of the National Executive Committee will be held April 30-May 1, preceded by meetings of the national commissions and committees on April 28-29.

- The 1974 American Legion Baseball World Series will begin Aug. 22 at Legion Field, Roseburg, Ore.

- The American Legion Life Insurance Plan—now in its 17th year of service—reports having paid out a total of \$16,104,314 in claims to Legion beneficiaries since 1958.

Digest of Resolutions

Here is a digest of resolutions adopted by the National Executive Committee at its May 1-2 meeting in Indianapolis. The identifying number follows each resolution in parentheses.

- Requests hearings of the full Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs to examine alleged charges of deficiencies in the VA. (46)
- Opposes establishment by the federal government of a Commission on Veterans' Rights. (41)
- American Legion policy on national health insurance. (24)
- American Legion policy on improving the VA National Cemetery System. (7)
- Urges continuation of the House Committee on Internal Security as a separate entity in the Congress. (43)
- Provides for the possibility (within limitations) of enhancing the value of the Legion membership card by contracting for national

discounts and other services with car rental firms, drug prescriptions-by-mail services, etc. (26)

- Seeks legislation to increase VA assistance to seriously disabled veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing from \$17,500 to \$20,000. (25)

- Supports legislation to grant VA authority to restore home loan entitlement to any eligible veteran provided the previous home loan indebtedness has been satisfied. (39)

- Seeks legislation to authorize medical care at VA expense for widows and children of veterans whose service connected disability was evaluated as total at time of death. (6)

- Seeks legislation to provide that college and university Veterans Counseling Offices shall be staffed and controlled by the VA. (42)

- Sponsor and support legislation to increase travel allowances paid to veterans for authorized travel to and from VA facilities. (3)

- Calls for legislation to amend the Comprehensive Employment & Training Act of 1973 to provide for veterans preference. (37)

- Supports legislation to establish termination of the Vietnam Era for granting preference under the Veterans Preference Act. (38)

- Calls for legislation to grant veteran retention status to civilian employees who are retired members of the uniformed services for reduction in force purposes. (40)

- Seeks legislation to require affirmative action on enforcement of mandatory listing for employment of disabled veterans and Vietnam Era veterans under PL93-112 and that compliance be placed under jurisdiction of Office of Federal Compliance. (4)

- Opposes contracting out of government services now performed by "in-service" personnel and seeks veterans preference provisions as national policy for all federal contracts. (5)

- Supports legislation to equalize the method of computation for pay of retired enlisted men with that now applied to officers. (10)

- Supports the "Total Force Policy" of the armed forces. (9)

- Urges expansion of Junior R.O.T.C. Program. (8)

- Seeks modern aircraft for U.S. Air Force. (11)

- Seeks necessary funds for modernization, training and equipment for Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve. (12)

- Urges continued U.S. sovereignty over the Panama Canal. (28)

- Urges oath of allegiance to U.S. on passport application. (29)

- Urges legislation to prohibit employment of illegal aliens. (36)

- Change titles of Legion Civil Defense Committee and Subcommittees to Defense Civil Preparedness Committee and Subcommittee. (22)

- Increases Boys Nation fee to \$400 for participating Legion departments. (30)

- Urges Legion cooperation with state health maintenance organizations. (31)

- Urges licensing of day care centers for children. (32)

- Urges Legion support of the Friends of the Juvenile Court concept. (33)

- Endorses the Bill of Rights for Foster Children as developed by the National Action for Foster Children Committee. (34)

- Encourages posts to conduct home safety programs and campaigns for children. (35)

- Authorizes the use of certain excess funds in The American Legion Life Insurance Trust Fund to be used in the furtherance of The American Legion Baseball program. (44)

- Authorizes extension of lease for office space of American Legion Magazine in New York City. (1)

- Commendation to Canadian radio commentator Gordon Sinclair for pro-American editorial. (2)

- Rescinds National Emblem Committee non-legislative policy resolutions. (13)

- Concerns specifications, bids and contracts for National Emblem Division Merchandise. (14)

- Rules for General Henri Gouraud membership trophy. (15)

- Rules for Hanford MacNider membership trophy. (16)

- Authorizes issuance of temporary charters to the following posts: Post 2, Dep't of France, Post 11, Dep't of Mexico, and Post 87, Dep't of Philippines. (17, 18, 19)

- Nominations for Canadian Friendship Award. (20)

- Discontinues practice of awarding gold flag pole bands at Legion national competitions. (21)

- Changes date for assigning housing priorities for national convention. (23)

- Asks approval to reimburse The American Legion for life insurance expenses. (27)

Nat'l Commander Honored



JOHN ANDREOLA

The smiling trio above is (l to r) Nat'l Cmdr Robert E. L. Eaton, N. Y. Governor Malcolm Wilson, and N. Y. Legion Adjutant Maurice Stember. The occasion was recent N.Y. Dep't Banquet honoring the National Commander. Gov. Wilson is a long-time member of Judson P. Galloway Post 152, Newburgh, N.Y.

A few days later Cmdr Eaton left for Paris where he was to light another memorial flame at the Arc de Triomphe as part of Memorial Day observances.

National Convention News

Most Legionnaires probably know by now that Miami Beach, Fla., will be the site of The American Legion's 56th Annual National Convention, Aug. 16-22.

They may also be aware that the Fontainebleau Hotel will be the National Headquarters Hotel as well as the site of actual convention sessions, the National Commander's Banquet to Distinguished Guests and most national committee and commission meetings.

However, there are some important changes in the routine of convention events which will be noted below. In chronological order here is the timetable for this convention as it was scheduled by the end of May.

Friday, Aug. 16: Standing Commissions & Committees begin sessions at the Fontainebleau with the following exception: Foreign Relations Commission to meet at Eden Roc Hotel. Third Annual Sons of The American Legion Convention Committee meets. Note: Contest Committee meetings to be held at the DiLido Hotel from Aug. 11-22. This is also Contest Headquarters. Preliminaries of the junior and senior drum corps (Flamingo Park Football Field), the firing squad contest and the junior and senior drill team contests (Flamingo Park Baseball Field) will be held this date.

Saturday, Aug. 17: Standing Commissions & Committees continue meetings. National Security Commission begins meetings at the Eden Roc. Spirit of '76 Committee begins meetings. Sons of The American Legion Convention continues. Junior field band (Nautilus School, Polo Park) and junior & senior

U. S. Brewers Ass'n Hosts Buffet For Legion Leaders

JOHN ANDREOLA



The U. S. Brewers Association hosted a buffet dinner for several hundred Legion national leaders during the recent Nat'l Executive Committee meetings. Nat'l Committeeman Al Matthews (D. C.) reaches for sample of the many beers represented.



Nat'l Convention parade route, Miami Beach.

color guard contests (Flamingo Park Baseball Field) will take place in morning. The National Historian's Luncheon will be held 12:00 p.m., noon, Doral Hotel. The Legion's musical and marching events, termed a Musical Spectacular, will take place at Dade Community College Stadium, 11380 N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami, beginning at 7:00 p.m. Tickets are priced at \$5.00 for the concert section and \$4.00 for the general admission section. A \$2.00 discount per ticket will be given to those who purchase their tickets prior to Aug. 1. Ticket requests should be directed to The American Legion 1974 Convention Corp of Florida, Delano Hotel, 1685 Collins Ave., Miami Beach, Fla. 33139. Checks or money orders should be made payable to The American Legion Convention Corporation and the \$2.00 per ticket discount should be taken into consideration when preparing the check. The 28th Annual Drawing for four Ford Gran Torino cars donated by the Seagram Posts of The American Legion (#658, Calif., #807, Ill., and #1283, N.Y.) will also take place at Dade Stadium. In addition, the Seagram Posts will present \$250 to the post or unit of the winning Legionnaire or Auxiliary member. You don't have to be there to be a winner. But you do have to fill out a coupon and send it in to get your free chance at a new auto. See page 25 for coupon. Entries must be received no later than noon, Aug. 17, 1974. Names of winners will be published in the convention issue of this magazine.

Sun, Aug. 18: Convention Committees begin meetings at Fontainebleau with exception of Foreign Relations and

National Security Committees which meet at Eden Roc Hotel. Junior & Senior Bands (Nautilus School Auditorium, Polo Park) and Chorus & Quartet contests (Fontainebleau Hotel Ballroom). National Executive Committee holds pre-convention meeting at 2:00 p.m., Fontainebleau. National Convention Patriotic & Memorial Service takes place at 4:00 p.m., Fontainebleau. The National Convention Parade steps off at 7:00 p.m., from 11th Street in Miami Beach and goes north on Washington Ave., past the Reviewing Stand in front of the Miami Beach Convention Center (approximately 18th St.) and ends near Dade Boulevard and 20th Street.

Monday, Aug. 19: Convention Committees complete meetings. For Legion golfers, a Nat'l Convention Golf Tournament has been scheduled at Doral Country Club (near Miami International Airport). Using the Calloway or Peoria System, there will be four flights: 1st Flight, scratch, (no handicap); 2nd Flight, (handicap); 3rd Flight, (guest handicap); 4th Flight, (ladies handicap). Entry fee: \$18.00 per person (includes greens fees and electric cart with two persons per cart). Trophies and merchandise prizes will be awarded. Entries accepted on a first-come, first-served basis and must be received in Legion Convention Corp. offices by Aug. 5. Mail entry fee checks or money orders payable to The American Legion 1974 Convention Corp. of Florida, Delano Hotel, 1685 Collins Ave., Miami Beach, Fla. 33139. For music enthusiasts, the Miami Philharmonic Orchestra will perform a "Salute to The American Legion" at 8:00 p.m., Gusman Hall, Miami, under the sponsorship of the distinguished financier and philanthropist, Mr. Maurice Gusman of Key Biscayne, Fla. Tickets available through department adjutants. For football fans, the Miami Dolphins and the Minnesota Vikings will play a pre-season exhibition game at the Orange Bowl, starting at 9:00 p.m. Tickets are priced at \$5.00 with a 50¢ charge per order for handling. Send ticket requests with money order or cashier's check payable to the Miami Dolphins, Attention: Ticket Office, 330 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, Fla. 33132.

Tuesday, Aug. 20: National Convention sessions begin 9:00 a.m., Grand Ballroom, Fontainebleau Hotel. National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests, 7:30 p.m., Grand Ballroom, Fontainebleau Hotel, with tickets priced at \$17.50 each.

Wednesday, Aug. 21: Second day of National Convention. American Legion Auxiliary States Dinner, Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood, Fla., 8:00 p.m.

Thursday, Aug. 22: Last day of National Convention, election of National

Commander and national officers. Post-convention meeting of National Executive Committee.

Other convention notes:

- National Security Commission members will visit Ft. Benning, Ga., on Aug. 15-16 for briefings on the all-volunteer force and a look at Army Ranger operations.

- The American Legion's Fourth Estate Award will be presented to James Kilpatrick, radio newsman and syndicated columnist.

- Among speakers and distinguished guests invited to the convention: Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida, Mayor Chuck Hall of Miami Beach, Gen. David C. Jones, Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, and the representatives of American Legion Youth Programs.

- Employer of the Year Awards for Hiring Veterans will be presented to the Southern Guard Services, Inc., Pascagoula, Miss., and the Noyes Tire Co., Westbrook, Me.

- The American Legion 1974 Commemorative Bottle will go on sale at Miami Beach during the Convention and later on in the balance of states. For a look at a four-color rendition of this beautiful collectors item, please turn to the second cover of this magazine.

- The American Legion Auxiliary Headquarters and Convention Sessions will be at the Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood, Fla.

- Pre-or-Post Convention Tours to Nassau, the Bahamas, Walt Disney World and other places can be arranged through The American Legion Convention Corp. Write: Tour Chairman, American Legion Convention Corp., Delano Hotel, 1685 Collins Ave., Miami Beach, Fla. 33139, for information and applications.

- Additional convention news will be published in the August issue.

New Jersey Duo Feted



Nat'l Cmdr Eaton shakes hands simultaneously with Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman Ed Lyons (r), and with Past Alternate Committeeman Ralph D'Olivio at a recent testimonial dinner in their honor in New Jersey.

JOHN ANDREOLA

BRIEFLY NOTED



POW/MIA memorial at Valley Forge

A sculpture, cast from more than 7,000 bracelets worn for POWs in the Southeast Asian conflict, was dedicated at Valley Forge, Pa. The sculpture, representing the five races of mankind, is mounted on a 7-foot, 5½-ton, highly polished dark Barre (Vermont) Granite pedestal, donated by the Barre Granite Assoc. Below the sculpture is an inscription hand carved into the granite: "This memorial, cast of the bracelets worn for prisoners of war, is dedicated to those killed in action and missing in action in Southeast Asia. Lest we forget —1974". The unveiling ceremony was presided over by Gen. Harold K. Johnson, USA, Ret.



Legion honors Mets' Koosman in N.Y.C.

The Queens County Legion, N.Y., honored Jerry Koosman, pitcher for the New York Mets, as an outstanding graduate of American Legion Baseball. Prior to a recent game at Shea Stadium in New York he was presented with a plaque. In the photo, at left is Paul Frick of Seagram Post 1283, New York. Behind him, barely visible, is Albert Sarro, Dep't VCmndr. Allen Ehrlich, Queens County Cmdr, is shown making the presentation to Koosman. At right is Past Dep't Cmdr James Henegan, who earlier had addressed the crowd on the subject of the Legion's participation in Armed Forces Day.



Georgia honors Sec. of Labor Brennan.

"For your effort and endeavors in hiring veterans and particularly Vietnam

veterans," Georgia Dep't Cmdr W. E. Mau said in presenting a plaque of appreciation to Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan. Mau made the presentation during a recent Atlanta banquet honoring the Secretary, co-sponsored by the Dep't of Georgia. Brennan paid tribute to the Legion and other groups for their cooperation with employers of the nation, the Veterans Service, State Employment Services and the U.S. Dep't of Labor in finding jobs for veterans. In the photo Brennan (left) stands with Lt. Col. Jerry W. Marvel, who was a Vietnam POW for more than five years.



New Hampshire aids hospital patients.

The Dep't of New Hampshire gave \$500 toward the installation of TV receivers in the new addition to the VA Hospital at White River Junction, Vt. In the photo, l. to rt., are N.H. representative at White River and Ass't Dep't Service Officer Myrl Eaton; Hospital Director William Yasinski; and N.H. Dep't Cmdr John Bisset.

Frank Navarro Larrauri, Dep't Service Officer and Past Dep't Cmdr of **Puerto Rico**, conducts a weekly veterans column in the newspaper, *El Mundo*, in which he gives news and interpretations of veterans' benefits.

POSTS IN ACTION

Post 103, Cotati, Calif., promoted a campaign called "OSB-NOW." It stands for Operation Strike Back-Never on Wednesday, and is designed to get people away from their TV sets and to take part in community and club affairs and the Wednesday Legion meetings. Writes Carl Webber, Post Adjutant, "We have had some fun with the idea but as yet no TV stations have closed."

Post 41, Grafton, N.D., received this collection of outfit patches from member Al Osborne (second from right in photo). Osborne began collecting when he entered service in 1943 and has kept up the activity to this day. He made the presentation to Post Cmdr George Mihelich. At left is Vic Johnson and at

right is Fritz Finger, Past Post Cmdrs.



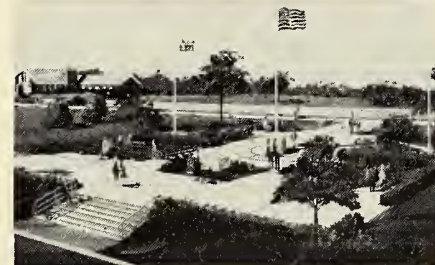
Post 41, N.D., given patch collection.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, of Arizona (center in photo), received the Frank M. Hawks Trophy of **Air Service Post 501, New York, N.Y.**, from Lt. Gen. John C. Meyer, Cmdg Officer of the Strategic Air Cmd, based at Omaha, Neb. The affair took place at New York's Lotos Club. At left is Past Post Cmdr Harry Bruno, a pioneer airman. At right are Post Cmdr Arthur Ward, captain in the active U.S. Naval Reserve, and Past Post Cmdr Ret. Adm. H.B. "Min" Miller. The American Legion's congratulatory message from Nat'l Cmdr Robert E.L. Eaton was offered by Past Nat'l Cmdr James F. O'Neil.



N.Y.'s Air Post honors Sen. Goldwater.

Dedicated on Memorial Day was a new mini-park Veterans Memorial Plaza in **Wayne, N.J.**, adjacent to a Senior Citizens Project. The park will be a place for the residents to relax. Co-chairman of the Plaza project was Joseph Quigley of **Post 174**. Representative Robert Roe was the speaker. The center stone was inscribed "They gave their tomorrows so we could have our todays."



Veterans Memorial Plaza in Wayne, N.J.

The Andrew Blackhawk **Post 129, Winnebago Mission, Black River Falls, Wis.**, has been organized as the first all-Indian (Winnebago) Legion post in Wisconsin. William Blackdeer is Post Cmdr. Mrs. Ruth Stacy, WW2 veteran, was elected Adjutant. Oswald Johnson, of **Post 200, Black River Falls**, Past Dep't

VCmdr, acted as Installing Officer. In the photo, from the left, are Norman Snake, Finance Officer; Johnson; and Donald Anwash, Post Executive Committee member.

PEARL B. PORATH PHOTO



All-Indian post in Wisconsin

Four 9th District, **Florida**, posts bought TV sets for hospitalized veterans. Ten sets were presented to the Miami VA Hospital and nine to the South Florida State Hospital in Hollywood. In the photo, from left to right in the Miami



Florida District 9 gift: 19 TV sets

presentation, are Chmn Henry Grabowski, **Hollywood Post 92**; Glen Tabbert, Cmdr, **Pompano Beach Post 142**; 9th District Cmdr John Noble, **Margate Post 157**; Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman John Feeny, **Fort Lauderdale Post 222**; Miami VA Hospital Administrator Thomas Doherty; VAVS Representative Dave Pechenick, **Miami Beach Post 85**; and Nick Pallonari, **Dania Post 304**.

Robert L. Hague-Merchant Marine Industries' **Post 1242, New York, N.Y.**, presented to the Honorable Helen Delich Bentley, chairman of the Federal Maritime Commission (and second ranking woman in the Government) the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal and Citation "for her outstanding and distinguished service in support of the



Award to Federal Maritime Comm. chmn.

American Merchant Marine." In the photo, making the presentation to Mrs. Bentley, is (at right) Post Cmdr Lester Dutcher. At left is T.T. Wilkinson, Guard of Honor Ball chairman and General Manager, Trinidad Corp.



A new cannon sparks the front of Old Dorchester Post 65, Mass., thanks to Congr. Jimmy Burke and his staff. And a large thank-you, also, says Post Cmdr Walter Hurley, to the Mass. Nat'l Guard 101st Inf for transporting the cannon. L. to rt. are Cmdr D. Prisbey of Naval Support Activity, Burke, and Hurley.

Correction

This magazine was misinformed when it reported in April that Thomas G. Walters, Dep't Cmdr of D.C., had undergone brain surgery. His surgery was of lesser nature, and at this writing he is slated to preside over the D.C. Dep't Convention, July 11—13.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William J. McDermott, appointed Regional Service Director for The American Legion, New York, N.Y., succeeding **Leslie J. Crotty**, who has retired. **James J. Lockman, Jr.**, Dep't Rehabilitation Director, New York, has also retired.

Legionnaire and mining engineer **Milton F. Rose**, of Salome, Ariz. (member of Idaho Legion), who is also a writer and treasure hunter, given the annual Mr. Treasure Hunter Award by The Treasure Trove of New York, a group of international treasure hunters.

Frank R. Schwengel Dies

Frank Rudolph Schwengel, a founder of The American Legion and a longtime benefactor of it, died at his home in Scarsdale, N.Y. on May 5, at the age of 88. He had been board chairman of Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc., since 1957, after joining its organization in 1934 as vice president and director of sales and serving as Seagram's president from 1943 to 1957.

Mr. Schwengel joined the Illinois Nat'l Guard in 1903 and served with it on the Mexican Border in 1916. In WWI

he served first as an artillery officer and then on Gen. John J. Pershing's AEF staff in Paris. He retired from his military connections as a brigadier general in the Army Reserve in 1936. He is credited with having persuaded Pershing to permit the first organizing caucus of The American Legion in Paris in March, 1919, when Pershing had doubts that he should allow it to meet.

An astute businessman, Schwengel was personally almost shy, given to anonymous charitable acts and a general avoidance of attaching his name to a lifelong string of generous deeds. He was known and loved by thousands of Legionnaires.

He was for many years responsible for the annual "Seagram's Party" at Legion national conventions. If outsiders thought this was a promotion of Seagram's products, it was only a sort of joke that it was. On parade days at conventions, the Legion needed some sort of social affair, overlooking the parade, for the large number of distinguished guests invited there could hardly be left to stand around on the sidewalk. In the early days, Schwengel, Jay Hormel (of the Hormel meat products firm in Austin, Minn.) and Hanford MacNider, of Iowa, who was in the cement business, jointly hosted the parade-day party. They were all men of means who were founders and hard workers in the Legion. After several years, Hormel and MacNider ganged up on Schwengel, in the pretense that the party was a promotion of their products. "We can't sell cement and Spam at a party like this," they joshingly told their friend, "so you ought to take it over yourself."

Schwengel laughed and graciously as-

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending April 30, 1974

Benefits paid Jan. 1-April 30, 1974...	\$ 715,353
Benefits paid since April 1958....	16,248,089
Basic units in force (number)....	134,896
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1974	1,748
New Applications declined.....	328
New Applications suspended (applicant failed to return health form)	107

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$40,000 (four units up through age 29) (25 in Ohio) to \$1,000 in decreasing steps. Protection no longer stops at age 75, coverage may be carried for life as long as the annual premium is paid, the insured remains a member of The American Legion, and the Plan stays in effect. Available up to four units at a flat rate of \$24 per unit a year on a calendar year basis, prorated during the first year at \$2 a month per unit for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies, the Occidental Life Insurance Co. of California and United States Life Insurance Co. in the City of New York. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustees operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Life Insurance Division, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

sented thereafter to have the party sponsored solely by the two Seagram's Posts of the Legion, made up of Seagram's employees in New York and Chicago—with Schwengel guaranteeing that the bill would be paid. Schwengel was still present to greet guests personally at last year's Hawaii Convention, when he was 87.

He never sought an office in the Legion, though he was a past president of the Society of American Legion Founders, and was persuaded to serve on the Legion's Distinguished Guests and 50th Anniversary committees.

He was buried at Hawthorne, N.Y., with full military honors by a detail from Fort Totten, N.Y. American Legion services were carried out by the Kings County, N.Y., American Legion.

Other deaths:

Frank T. Powers, of Frostburg, Md., Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1952-54); a WW2 veteran, he was Dep't Vice Commander in 1945-46.

Vice Admiral Joel T. Boone (USN Ret.), one of the nation's most decorated war heroes. A Navy surgeon, he held the Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, and five awards of the Silver Star for heroism in action. The Legion presented him the Distinguished Service Medal in 1956. He was VA Medical Director for five years after his retirement from active duty in 1950.

Willie Walton Green, Dep't Chaplain of North Carolina; he was currently serving his third term as chaplain.

Paul A. Tornquist, of Davenport, IA., Past Dep't Cmdr (1947-48) and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1949-53). At the time of his death, he was a member of the Executive Section of the Nat'l Veterans Affairs and Rehabilitation Commission.

Harold C. Smith, 56, Dep't of Indiana Vice Cmdr.

Hugh K. Martin, Past Dep't Cmdr (1925-26) of Ohio, Dep't Adjutant from 1920 to 1924, and Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman from 1920 to 1926.

Robert B. Crawford, 78, Past Dep't Cmdr (1946-47) of Virginia and Past Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1935-37).

Antonlo Pucci, Dep't Finance Officer of Italy.

Charles R. Logan, 84, DDS, of Keokuk,

Iowa, Past Dep't Cmdr (1943-44) and member of the then Publications Commission of the Legion from 1947 through 1968. He was Commission vice chairman, 1962-63, and chairman, 1963-65.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official forms only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Conv'al Hosp—(Sept) John Bruns, Deep River, Iowa 52222
1st Div—(Aug) David Fishback, 9702 Williamsburg Court, Upper Marlboro, Md. 20870
1st Gas Reg't (WW1)—(Oct) Carl Westenberg, 5802 Lawndale St., Mesa, Ariz. 85205
3rd Div, Keystone Outpost #8—(Oct) Robert Morton, 2243 E. Vine St., Hatfield, Pa. 19440
6th Arm'd Div, 9th AIB, Co B—(July) Nick Munas, 114 Sunset Dr., St. Clairsville, Ohio 43950
8th Cav Recon Tp—(Aug) R. Harbold, Box #102, Franklinton, Pa. 17323
13th Inf, Co L (WW2)—(Oct) Roy Sandlin, 607 Poplar Dr., Greer, S.C. 29651
17th Sig Oper Bn (WW2)—(Aug) E. Hofmeister, 710 Crown Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18505
21st Ord MM—(Sept) Gordon Clark, Box 565, Breckenridge, Mi. 48615
25th Div—(July) Robert Muzzy, 809 Forston Dr., Washington, D.C. 20012
29th Gen Hosp (All Personnel, WW2)—(Aug) Mrs. Doris Danahey, 544 Lafayette St., Denver, Colo. 80218
29th Sta Hosp, 170th Evac Hosp (No. Africa, Italy)—(Oct) John Moulton, 2304 Vandemere Ave., Fayetteville, N.C. 28304
31st Rwy Eng (WW1)—(Oct) Letha Petska, 5206 Crest Dr., Kansas City, Kans. 66106
37th Ord Co MM—(Oct) A. Ciccarone, 243 Kathmere Rd., Havertown, Pa. 19088
45th Div—(Oct) Robert Wilson, 1 Military Circle (NE 36th & Grand Blvd), Oklahoma City, Ok 73111
51st Field Hosp (WW2)—(Oct) Arch Korngut, 6 Crescent Ct., Newark, N.J. 07106
52nd Medical Bn (WW2)—(Oct) Arthur Midboe, 883 Shadowbrook Rd., Ridgewood, N.J. 07450
62nd Art'y Supply Co—(Oct) Neal Pfaffenberger, Rt. 1, Seymour, Ind. 47274
66th Field Art'y Brigade (WW1)—(Oct) Richard Martin, 12105 S.W. 72nd Ave., Portland, Ore. 97223
70th Eng Lt Ponton Co (WW2)—(Sept) Dave Russell, 51 S. Lippincott Ave., Maple Shade, N.J. 08052
71st Art'y Reg't CAC—(Oct) Henry Wilson, 128 Fairway Dr., W. Newton, Mass. 02165
74th 372nd—(Aug) Hiram Adams, 6871 Sy Rd., Niagara Falls, N.Y. 14304
74th CA AA, Hq Bat (No. Africa & Europe)—(Oct) Don Riggs, 2007 W. Warner, Chicago, Ill. 60618
90th Div—(Oct) C. Steel, 7816 Crescent St., Raytown, Mo. 64138
108th Inf, 2nd Bn—(Oct) Jack Farrell, 1884 Jackson Rd., Penfield, N.Y. 14526
108th Inf, Co B (WW2)—(Oct) Homer Stratton, 32 Mill St., Waterloo, N.Y. 13165
109th Inf—(Oct) R. Imhof, 3746 W. 65th St., Chicago, Ill. 60629
114th Field Sig Bn (WW1)—(Oct) Robert Mount, P.O. Box 1306, Ruston, La. 71270
114th Gen Hosp (ETO)—(Aug) Edward Machinist, 66 W. Dorrance St., Kingston, Pa. 18704
126th-173rd Field Art'y Bn—(Oct) Edward Kloth, 524 Ogden St., Medford, Wis. 54451
127th Inf—(Sept) John Ciszewski, 4501 W. Loomis Rd., Milwaukee, Wis. 53220
127th Inf, Co C—(Sept) Roy Taylor, 2660 N. Humboldt, Milwaukee, Wis. 53212
127th Inf, Co G (WW1, WW2)—(Oct) Carl Patrinios, N60-W35098 Lake Dr., Oconomowoc, Wis. 53066
133rd Evac Hosp—(Oct) Mrs. Jane Dedlinas, 2122 Jackson St., Sioux City, Iowa 51104
134th Inf, Co C—(Aug) John Ramming, 511 No. 3rd St., Wymore, Ne. 68466
138th Inf, Co L—(Oct) A. Pabst, RR#3, Hannibal, Mo. 63401
139th Inf, Co D (WW1)—(Oct) W. Ross, 300 So. Spring St., Caney, Kans. 67333
142nd Inf, Co H (WW2)—(Aug) Antoine Pellerin, 3731 Avalon Ave., Port Arthur, Tex. 77640

148th Inf, Co D—(Oct) John Nagy, Box 57 Meachon Grove, Port Clinton, O. 43452
157th Eng (C) Bn—(Aug) William Heller, Sr., 345 Pacific St., Franklin, Pa. 16323
198th Coast Art'y Reg't AA (WW2)—(Sept) Richard Reiter, P.O. Box 2781, Wilmington, Del. 19805
204th CA AA Reg't—(Aug) E. O. Bonnette, 3012 Drexel St., Shreveport, La. 71108
286th Field Art'y Observ Bn—(Oct) Emil Andrusko, 91 Westervelt Pl., Passaic, N.J. 07055
309th Ammo Train—(Sept) H. E. Stearley, 403 N. Meridian St., Brazil, Ind. 47834
332nd Eng—(Oct) E. E. Koivisto, R1, Box 101, Chisholm, Minn. 55719
344th QM Depot Co—(Aug) Fred Raboff, 1626 Crest Hill Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio 45237
348th Sta Hosp (WW2)—(Oct) Milt Bloomquist, P.O. Box 262, Lansing, Mi. 48902
354th Inf—(Oct) Frank Whaley, 205 Ruby St., Paris, Mo. 63275
361st Eng SS Reg't—(Oct) John Zirafi, 92 Morris Ave., Girard, Ohio 44420
435 AAA Bn—(Aug) William Carey, 63 Newhall St., Lynn, Mass. 01902
449th AAA Aw Bn, Bat B—(Oct) John Markoya, 1083 Capitol Ave., Bridgeport, Conn. 02151
450th Eng—(Oct) R. Hines, P.O. Box 860, Dublin, Va. 24084
455th AAA Bn, Bat D—(Aug) Buford Devers, 405 Glengarry Dr., Nashville, Tenn. 37217
463rd Sev Sqdn—(Oct) Edward Ellis, 321 Clearfield Ave., Norristown, Pa. 19401
483rd AAA Aw Bn—(June) Wm. Haygood, Rte 5, Box 300 A, Florence, Ala. 35630
485th Combat Eng Bn—(Sept) Arthur Iseringhausen, 516 W. Pearl St., Jerseyville, Ill. 62042
492nd Port Bn, Cos A,B,C,D—(Aug) Dan Minuta, 16435 Parklawn Ave., Cleveland, O. 44130
496th AAA Gun Bn—(Oct) Aaron Shuck, 288 W. 13th St., Holland, Mich. 49423
504th AAA Gun Bn (WW2)—(Oct) John Stanzi, 315 N. State St., Painesville, O. 44077
505th MP Bn, Co B—(Oct) Samuel Ruff, 166 Butler Ave., Staten Island, N.Y. 10307
511th Pcht Inf, Co G—(Aug) Gilbert Gay, 57 N. Somerville Pt Trs. Apt. 609, Memphis, Tenn.
546th Medical Ambulance Co A (WW2)—(Oct) Howard Erickson, Rte 3, Viroqua, Wis. 54665
572nd AAA—(Oct) Michael Duda, P.O. Box 241, Scranton, Pa. 18501
591st Eng, Co B—(Aug) J. Stanley, 1724 County Line Rd., St. Joseph, Mo. 64505
701st MP Bn (WW2)—(Oct) Mrs. Ruth Keith, 701 E. State St., Toledo, Iowa 52342
732nd ROB—(July) Ralph Rogers, 6306 Shelbourne St., Phila., Pa. 19111
735th Rwy Oper Bn, Co C—(Aug) Elden Harrison, Box 982, Baker, Ore. 97814
772nd TD Bn—(Oct) George Heldt, 889 E. Maryland Ave., St. Paul, Minn. 55106
801st Tank Dest Bn—(Oct) Arthur Langdon, 9 Lyon Pl, Utica, N.Y. 13502
813th TD Bn, Co C—(Aug) David Byrd, 209 Windham Ave., Darlington, S.C. 29532
820th Tank Dest Bn (WW2)—(Oct) Steven Siekierka, 24931 S. Sylbert Ct., Detroit, Mich. 48239
901st Ord HAM Co & Co H, 57th QM—(Oct) Vincent Giglio, 49 Furnace Dock Rd., Croton-On-Hudson, N.Y. 10520
3466th Ord MAM Co—(Oct) Jack Lumsden, 4361 Clarkwood Parkway, Warrensville Hts., Ohio 44128
Ambulance Serv (With French, Italian, U.S. Armies 1917-19)—(Oct) Thomas Ellis, 209 E. Maple Ave., Merchantville, N.J. 08109

NAVY

21st Seabees—(Aug) W. Thompson, 3101 Shady Brook, Midwest City, Okla. 73110
28th Seabees (WW2)—(Oct) Bruno Petrucione, 12 Imperial Dr., New Hartford, N.Y. 13413
50th Seabees (WW2)—(Sept) Joseph Riegler, 3414 Doris Cir., Erlanger, Ken. 41018
69th Seabees (WW2)—(Oct) Charles Shaeffer, 731 E. End Ave., Lancaster, Pa. 17602
105th Seabees (WW2)—(Oct) Wayne Linton, 440 Colford Ave., W. Chicago, Ill. 60185
Co 714, Great Lakes, Ill. (1943)—(Oct) Harold Monning, 310 E. 8th St., Kewanee, Ill. 61443
LST 924—(Oct) Joseph Galanda, 124 Vermont Lane, Levittown, Pa. 19054
Submarine Veterans of WW2—(Aug) Ernst Rosing, 1409 S. East Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402
Women Marines—(Aug) Mrs. Ed Harris, 18 Cedar Lawn S. Dr., Galveston, Tex. 77550
USS Allentown (PF52, WW2)—(July) Leo Bienfang, 2510-62nd St., Des Moines, Iowa 50322
USS Baham (AG71)—John Walker, 250 Rochelle Ave., Rochelle Park, N.J. 07662
USS Boise (WW2)—(Oct) Alvin Brown, 1813 Traveller Rd., Lexington, Ken. 40504

(Continued on next page)

NEWS

Outfit Reunions, Cont'd

USS Canberra (CA70, CAG2)—(Oct) Jerry DerBoghosian, P.O. Box 1602, Portland, Me. 04104
 USS Corry (DD463, 1941-44)—(Sept) G. Gullickson, 1909 Salk St., Virginia Beach, Va. 23455
 USS Edison (DD439)—(Aug) John Signore, 9 Lois Dr., Walpole, Mass. 02081
 USS Gosselin (APD126)—(Oct) John Stetz, Star Rte 1, Box 652, Branson, Mo. 65616
 USS Joseph T. Dickman (APA13)—(Oct) H. Harvey, 176 Garrison Ave. Battle Creek, Mi. 49017
 USS New Mexico (BB40)—(Oct) A. Lofurno, 2076 54th St., San Diego, Ca. 92105
 USS Philadelphia (CL41)—(Oct) Frank Amoroson, 93 Dunbar St., Somerset, N.J. 08873
 USS Plunger (SS179)—(Aug) Earl Hinman, Box 314, 52 Willow Ave., Cornwall, N.Y.
 USS S45—(Sept) Martin Gavin, Jr., 6225 Cartier Dr., New Orleans, La. 70122
 USS Winfred (Gun Crews WW1)—(Sept) Elmer Tufts, 100 Atwills Ave., Providence, R.I. 02903
 USS Yancey AKA93—(Oct) W. Danielson, Rt. 1, Box 269, Balsam Lake, Wi. 54810

AIR

9th Sta Compl Sqdn—(Oct) Howard Githens, 310 Leconey Ave., Palmyra, N.J. 08065
 16th Serv Sqdn—(Oct) Robert Clodfelter, 3233 Highpoint Rd., Winston-Salem, N.C.
 22nd Aero Sqdn—(Oct) Mrs. Arthur R. McCallum, 2358 So. County Trail, E. Greenwich, R.I. 02818
 22nd Bomb Gp—(July) Verne Shrewsbury, 15747 Paseo Largavista, San Lorenzo, Ca. 94580
 379th AAF Base, AAFTC, Bt 4 & 9 (Miami Beach)—(Oct) Clarence Orr, 6407 Fairdel Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21206
 437th Tp Carrier Gp (WW2)—(Oct) Bob Maycan, P.O. Box 243, Greenacres City, Fla. 33460
 457th Air Serv Sqdn—(Oct) Dale McNaul, Hathaway Rd. RD #3, Belleville, Ohio 44813
 RCAF 407th, 415th, 431st, 434th Sqdns (WW2)—(Oct) George Sutherland, 30 Edith Dr., #1201, Toronto 12 Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

Philippine Liberators of WW2—(Oct) Edmund Biggs, 213 Wayside Dr., Plainfield, Ind. 46168
 Retreads (WW1&2)—(Sept) Ernest Borchert, 612 Tilden St., Holdrege, Neb. 68949

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Humboldt Post 78, Humboldt, Ariz.; Brunswick Post 272, St. Simon Oliver, Ga.; Robinson & Starks Post 1972, Decatur, Ill.; Lansing Metro Post 19, Lansing, Mich.; Braznell Post 838, Braznell,

Pa.; South Park Township Post 942, Library, Pa.; and Lipp Arkright Post 257, Spartanburg, S.C.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Dolphus King and W. R. Larmon (both 1974) Post 43, Birmingham, Ala.
 William D. Cadd, Lewis W. Taylor, Walter J. Gagliardo (all 1973) and Raymond E. Wallace (1974) Post 111, Healdsburg, Calif.
 Lyle W. Sparks and Paul E. Rubly (both 1974) Post 247, Arcadia, Calif.
 Frederick C. Lafin, Chester L. Williams, Norman Prather, Alfred Diaz and Edward F. Ferguson (all 1973) Post 335, South Gate, Calif.

Louis J. Youngstafel, Vernon A. Wells (both 1973) and D. Sones (1974) Post 488, Gardena, Calif.

Bedford W. Boyes (1974) Post 514, Piedmont, Calif.

William J. Peyser (1972), RW Sandison (1956), Ed Richardson (1966), C. Keith Ridgock and Joe E. Seigle (both 1973) Post 6, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Charles L. Wigren, Henry R. Qierzbicki and Francis J. Leary (all 1974) Post 102, Manchester, Conn.

James L. Catts (1974) Post 5, Rehoboth Beach, Del.

Stanley Blankenship, Byron Burnley, Virgil Frazier, Mark M. Moore and Thomas E. Crane (all 1974) Post 37, Washington, D.C.

Harry E. Drake (1974) Post 123, Chicago, Ill.

Chester Gabriel and Stanley Strzycek (both 1974) Post 159, Chicago, Ill.

Edward Arpee (1974) Post 264, Lake Forest, Ill.

Ladislau T. Boblak, Bruno J. Korczyk, Edmund E. Kornowicz, John Kleban and Joseph Kurzawski (all 1974) Post 419, Chicago, Ill.

Elizy H. Luney, Oscar F. Makela, Walter Masterson, James McGlynn and Hollis L. Miller (all 1968) Post 66, DeKalb, Ill.

Arthur W. Schultz, Harvey F. Skadden, Glen J. Smythe, Frank Spinello and John L. Supple (all 1969), post 210, Danville, Ill.

Benjamin H. Dunterman (1973), Sanford E. Deal (1972), John T. Giovannine and Myles R. Hassler (both 1973) Post 327, DePue, Ill.

John H. McQuade (1974), Ralph J. Coop (1960), Salmer Thompson (1963), Lewis Tweet (Deceased) and Cecil A. Thompson (1961) Post 1188, Minooka, Ill.

Clarence Birmingham, Clayton Marsh (both 1955), Walter Massey (1970), Jos. Ferraresi and Russell Reese (both 1973) Post 1231, Algonquin, Ill.

Marve Leighty (1973) Post 86, Kendallville, Ind.

Fred R. Gress (1973) and Robert A. Wash-

burn (1974) Post 2, Council Bluffs, Iowa
 Isaac Storie, Abe Teitel, Edward J. Walsh, Ralph B. Wilkin and George W. Wood (all 1974) Post 136, Albia, Iowa

Edmund H. Hiscock, Richard H. Hopkins, Harold J. Jones, Edward J. Lincoln, Sr. and Leo D. McDonald (all 1973) Post 42, Damariscotta, Me.

Maurice J. Bouchard (1974) Post 81, Bethel, Me.

Vere Baxter (1972), Earle Chase (1974), George Hill, Gerald Humphrey and Perley Lawrence (all 1967) Post 86, Gray, Me.

Daniel J. Coughlin, Alphonse Crowley, Frank Devine, George P. Donovan and Michael J. Dorgan (all 1973) Post 67, South Boston, Mass.

Joseph A. Drouin (1973) Post 139, Ayer, Mass.

Robert J. Artick (1974) Post 316, Boston, Mass.

Harlow R. Kerr, Elmer Linder, Gust A. Linder, Virgil W. Nobles and Frank W. Ohlenkamp (all 1974), Post 96, Hutchinson, Minn.

Sam D. Petersen, Ed Shanley, Johannes Teigland and Frank Gross (all 1974) Post 274, Milroy, Minn.

James H. Wright, W. K. Gandy, D. D. Patty, Clay Killough and W. H. Cobb (all 1974) Post 69, Columbus, Miss.

Michael C. Bogdanski and Joseph Borowy (both 1973) Post 98, Newark, N.J.

John S. Gill and Bernard Kahn (both 1974) Post 171, Fair Lawn, N.J.

Salvatore Canzoneri, Charles S. DeGregorio, Sidney C. Schwartz and Fred E. Walters (all 1974) Post 44, Malverne, N.Y.

Allen Nixon, Raymond Gorman and Harry Fletcher (all 1974) Post 719, Governors Island, N.Y.

Ralph Hallenbeck, (1974) Post 1103, Flushing, N.Y.

Charles B. Howard and Stephen Prosonic (both 1974) Post 1361, Syracuse, N.Y.

Robert W. Krepps, Frank Zarabski, Guy Phillips, Wayne Rogers and William P. O'Connell (all 1974) Post 1460, Machias, N.Y.

Stanley R. Kozlowski and Robert M. Sigbee (both 1974) Post 1556, Madison, N.Y.

James V. Castrogiovanni, Joseph N. Sciarra, Edward C. Cifone, Philip V. Zino and John A. Palladino (all 1974) Post 1873, Bklyn, N.Y.

Willie B. Marshall (1972), Lona H. Johnson, Kenneth Ardrion and Brandon W. Summey (all 1974) Post 77, Hendersonville, N. Car.

Robert G. Clampett (1974) Post 44, Canton, Ohio

Glen Wagner and Cloyd Warnes (both 1974) Post 523, Lodi, Ohio

George A. Shutack (1974) Post 172, Nesquehoning, Pa.

Emory E. Dayton (1974), Frank P. Miller (1971), Murtaugh Mullooly (1973), Joe Ponick (1974) and Pompeo Santella (1971) Post 423, Masontown, Pa.

John P. Werneth (1959), Charles E. Kershaw (1964), Robert M. Baglin (1967), Leo L. Koppel and William R. Wood (both 1969) Post 496, Pittsburgh, Pa.

John Tantaes, Herbert B. St. Clair, Frank Y. Tuzzio, Thomas Vinciguerra and Thomas A. Wakefield (all 1973) Post 498, Rochester, Pa.

Frank E. Tranor, Sr., Charles Valerius, Charles M. Walton, Frank N. Wible and Edward L. Williams (1972) Post 507, Norwood, Pa.

Henry E. Jew (1973) Post 875, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Theodore Weiland, Edward Kressman, Charles Hunt, George Kunkel and Martin Marshall (all 1973) Post 111, Bridgewater, S. Dak.

James C. Smith (1973), Palma L. Robinson, James R. Simmonds and Harry A. Smith (all 1974) Post 114, Brownsville, Tenn.

J. N. Willefond (1974) Post 222, Hamilton, Tex.

George Barnes (1948), William Blaser (1964), Robert Brawley (1968), Thomas Brennan, Sr., (1945) and Wilfred Carns (1959) Post 5, Aberdeen, Wash.

John Gus Olson (1974) Post 78, Auburn, Wash.

Rev. Harry S. Ruth (1928), John C. Kruchwitz (1954) and Wm. Edward Dormady (1973) Post 90, Ashland, Wis.

Harry A. Wright (1974) Post 449, Elm Grove, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019."

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.



The Drum & Bugle Corps of Post 52, Burlington, Iowa, was formed April 16, 1930 with 12 drummers and 14 buglers. The 45-member corps has never missed a year. Just last year the corps lost its last original member, an 86-year-old drummer.

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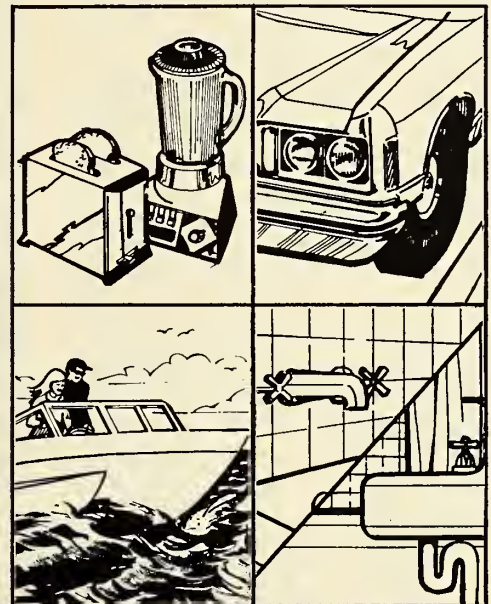
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Save Our Rivers

IN EARLY AMERICA, our water was pure—clear, sparkling lakes, rushing streams and rivers, all teeming with fish. Now many of them are open sewers choked with factory waste, poisons, chemicals, oil slicks, litter. In 1971 the President's Council on Environmental Quality reported that 29% of all stream and shoreline miles were polluted. In 1969, pollution killed an estimated 41 million fish. In that same year, the Cuyahoga River near Cleveland, Ohio, was so saturated with petroleum wastes that it burst into flames.

We can still save our rivers and streams with the help of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), created in 1970. Its research stations throughout the country determine the degree and causes of pollution, set limits that must not be exceeded, then issue permits to factories which do not exceed these limits. A major portion (\$2 billion) of its budget goes to assisting communities in building modern sewage disposal plants. One million dollars was given to New Hampshire for a plant in its Winnepesaukee River Basin. Rhode Island has installed a multi-million-dollar interceptor system to protect its Seekonk River. In Massachusetts, a group of ten or more citizens can sue a polluter. In Vermont, a violator of its permit can be fined \$10,000 or spend five years in jail. Under Pennsylvania's Clean Streams Law, 150 trout streams and brooks have been reclaimed. The Florida State Department of Pollution Control has sued a phosphate mining company for \$50 million for a spill in the Peace River.

The list of reclamation efforts is endless and includes almost every state.

Most spectacular was one fostered by angry Oregon citizens who prompted stiff legislation to clean up their Willamette River, which smelled so badly construction workers wouldn't work on its shores. Five pulp mills had to install treatment facilities, and now the river is clean enough to swim in. Even the king salmon have returned. The Delaware River is once again pure over most of its course, due to years of effort by the Delaware River Basin Commission consisting of representatives from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Florida's Miami River has been reclaimed after legal efforts stopped the flow of industrial pollutants and sewage, and after 2,500 volunteers removed 2,000 tons of litter from its banks and 21 derelicts from its bottom. Forty years ago the river was so filled with trash "you could almost walk on it."

Even the Hudson River is slowly on its way back. Albany, New York City and Jersey City are the major offenders, also several industrial plants, but they are gradually being converted. Now parts of it are safe for swimming. And last May an angler pulled out a 47-pound striped bass above Ossining. It is estimated that 80% of the east-coast striped bass spawn in its waters. And it is one of the few rivers in the world containing the Atlantic short-nosed sturgeon.

You can help. Make your local and state representatives aware of your concern over water pollution. Report violations to pollution control authorities. Use phosphate-free detergents for laundry. Avoid using pre-soak liquids, extra-strength cleaners, home garbage disposals which load water treatment systems with organic waste. Use nat-

ural fertilizers in your garden, not chemicals. Don't wash in streams or lakes; carry the water to a spot well away from the stream's edge and use mild soap. Pick up litter for proper disposal. Above all, let your voice be heard as an angry citizen fighting the pollution of our great outdoors.

AN EASY way to light a fire in the wind is to put some dry tinder in a large paper bag, then light the match **inside** the bag, reports LeRoy Nessen of Nashville, Tenn. The bag shields the match from the wind. By the time it has burned through, flames from the tinder will light the rest of the wood.

A ROLL of double-strength aluminum foil is always in the camp kit of E. T. Conley of Aberdeen, So. Dak. He wraps potatoes in it, bakes them in the coals of his camp fire. When he has no grill, he does the same with fish, fowl, vegetables, hamburgers, seasoning them first and adding oil or butter. They cook while he works around camp and won't burn.

ON a bright day, the flashing blade on a spinning lure, or a bright spoon might frighten fish instead of attracting them. Ronald Driskill makes a small fire of birch bark, holds the flasher in the black smoke until soot darkens it. Some of the soot washes off, but enough oily black remains to dull the glitter.

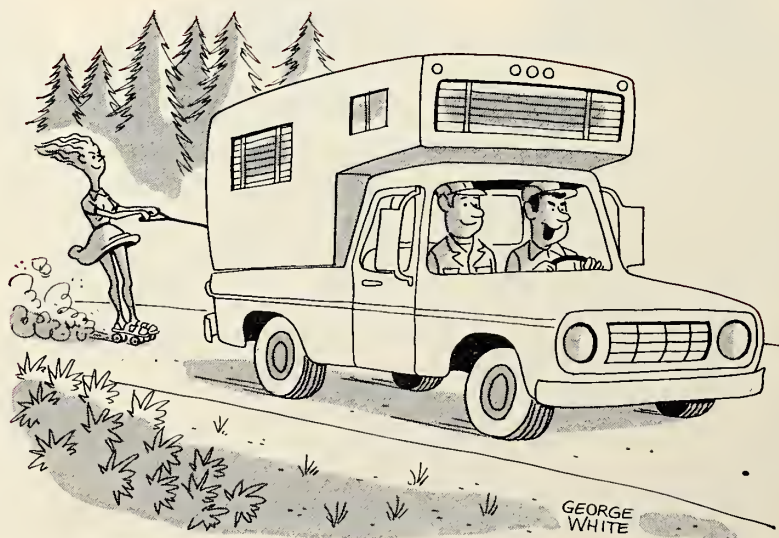
ANOTHER way to dry out wet boots, shoes and waders is suggested by Douglas Lee of Lansing, Mich. He uses a portable hair dryer. One with a hose attached is best because it reaches further into the boot. Insert as far as possible and the boot will dry out in minutes.

TO fool more trout, use two flies on your leader, a wet fly as the tail fly and a dry fly as a dropper. You're giving the fish a choice. Also, a twitch of the dry fly on the surface will tell you that a trout has grabbed your sunken wet fly.

HUNTING dogs seem to enjoy rolling in dead fish, decaying animals and animal droppings. The foul odor is easy to remove, according to Mrs. Paul Kreft of Bonfield, Ill. Use dry corn meal. Rub it into the dog's hair, and brush out. A few repeat treatments may be necessary, but it works.

TO keep the floors of your camp, motor home or trailer free from mud or snow, use an old ice skate, suggests Mrs. H. J. Gretchell of Old Lyme, Conn. Nail it upside-down to a block of wood and place it near your doorstep so people can scrape their shoes.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.



"When I told Gladys she definitely couldn't come with us, she knew who was boss!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

quired a half interest in a network of New York state gas stations Ashland owns. Presumably, the Iranians made sure those stations had gas during last winter's shortages. Ashland, which plays this one close to the vest, hasn't made public the brand name under which it does business in New York.

But while operations in which Iran shares in the processing and marketing of oil will become more common, they are not the only type of U.S. involvement. American expertise in forestry and mining was being applied in Iran last year also. A Canadian subsidiary of Houston-based International Systems & Controls Corp. (SC), won a \$140 million contract to engineer, supply and manage a logging, wood-processing and reforestation complex in Northwest Iran. Private and Canadian government money financed the project.

In the mining area, the big, Los Angeles-based Ralph M. Parsons engineering company did the design work as principal contractor for a planned \$400 million copper development in South Central Iran. The Americans were to build the mine concentrator and smelter for the Sar-Chesmeh Copper Mining Company. In addition, U.S. firms reportedly had put bids in for six other projects worth \$500 million.

But compared to what has happened since the oil boycott and its aftermath, all that was just for starters. The really big deals just began to take shape over the last six months or so, as a sense of new urgency quickened the pulse of private and government investors in Iran.

Events moved quickly. In February, France and Iran concluded a massive, government-to-government agreement (worth anywhere from \$3 to \$5 billion) under which the French would build nuclear power stations, a steel plant, a petrochemical complex, a gas liquefaction plant, a fleet of liquid gas tankers and a natural gas pipeline to Europe. The nuclear power stations alone would represent upon completion an investment of \$1.2 billion and would produce 5,000 megawatts of power. Initially, they would be used to help desalinate sea water. Fresh water is in short supply in Iran.

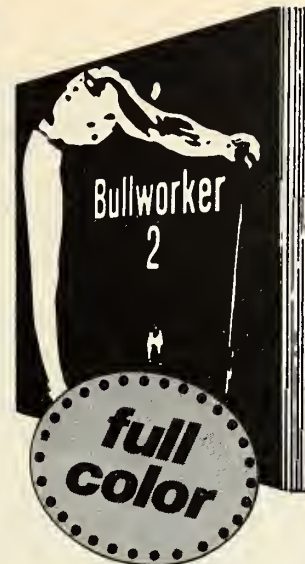
The deal was concluded in truly imperial fashion. French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing traveled to St. Moritz, the Swiss skiing resort, to submit the French proposals to the vacationing Shah. With the imperial signature on the agreement, he returned to Paris.

This was pretty much how the Germans handled an equally ambitious investment program, although the Germans had both an easier and a tougher time of it—easier because they had started earlier, tougher because the Shah remembered that

(Continued on page 40)

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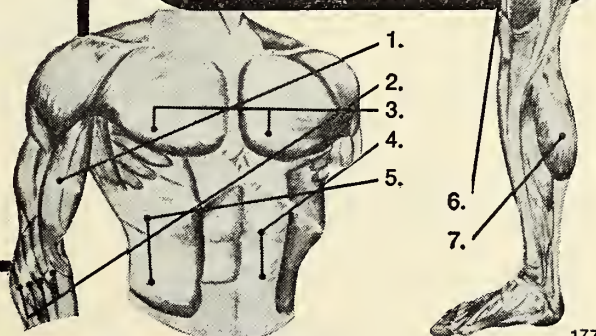
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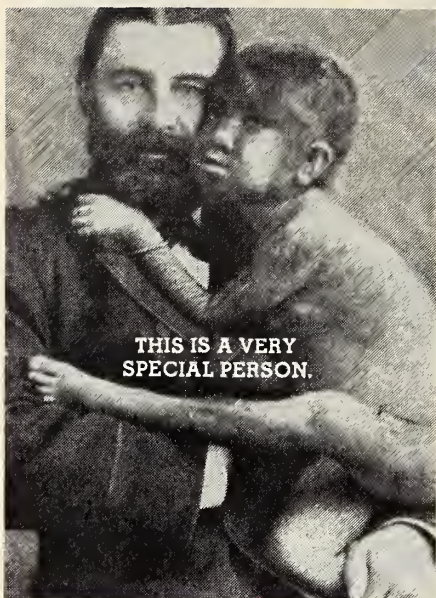


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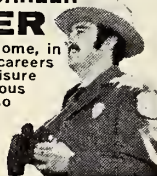
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IRAN, THE SHAH AND OIL

CONTINUED

German students had bombarded him with tomatoes back in '68.

Hans Guenther Sohl, boss of the Thyssen steel empire, had started the ball rolling in March 1973 when he made his pilgrimage to the jet-set Suvrett Hotel in St. Moritz, where the Shah was staying, to begin negotiations on German investments. A year later the German Economics Minister presented the Shah—in the same hotel suite—a complete industrialization program. Thyssen will build an oil refinery in the port city of Bushehr able to process 25 million tons of oil annually. Krupp will deliver several desalination plants, open

anese, British and American deals are all long-term undertakings. They require not only capital investments but long-term technological assistance. Krupp engineers stationed in Teheran for the long haul, rather than for a one-shot project, will be in daily contact with Iranian workers, providing them with invaluable on-the-job training—and the Shah with the nucleus of a skilled labor force he still lacks. In short, foreign enterprise, manpower, capital and ingenuity will be tied into Iran's ambitious five-year development plans. The fifth "five-year plan" began last summer. It anticipated a better than



"Now, whose bid was it?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.

an engineering company in Teheran, build a cement factory and copper refining and machinery plants. Volkswagen may build an assembly plant. Other projects include steel mills, plants for manufacture of artificial fibres, switches, chemicals, drugs, and a three-way deal for natural gas, with Iran delivering extra gas to Russia, while the Soviet Union sends West Germany gas through its northern pipeline.

A month after the St. Moritz meetings, the Persian Prime Minister, Amir Abbas Hoveyda, was in Bonn to wrap up the first phase of the negotiations. His comment on the deal was blunt:

"We have oil and energy, you have technology."

That's a neat summation of the new relationships between Iran and the industrial world. In the past, the Shah had found it difficult to buy the know-how he needed, perhaps because he wasn't quite sure what kind of technological help he should look for, perhaps also because he wasn't that high up on the West's priority list. Now all that is changed.

The Shah's French, German, Jap-

15 per cent annual increase in Iran's Gross National Product. That's about three times the U.S. growth rate in recent *good* years. This plan envisions Iran's total economic activity rising from \$16.5 billion in 1972 to \$35 billion in 1978.

Yet the plan is already outdated and undergoing revision. Iran's planning chief, Dr. Advelmajid Majidi, a Harvard Ph.D., explained plan changes this way:

"In revising the current five year development plan . . . we are giving much more priority to oil, gas, and especially oil-based finished products. We are expanding our investments in the exports of products, not crude oil."

Majidi's statement reflects the Shah's concern about "wasting" oil for heating homes or driving cars. He wants it restricted to the petrochemical industry and the wealth of goods it produces: everything from artificial fibre and plastics to fertilizer, proteins and aspirin. (Bayer is one of the German companies going into Iran—with a \$140 million investment.)

The Shah himself put it this way

in a recent interview: "Do you know that from oil you have today 70,000 derivatives?"

But while a flourishing petrochemical industry is obviously the rockbed of Persian growth, it is not the nation's only resource, as it is in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Emirates and even Iraq. Iran is a big country, covering 636,000 square miles, with a population of more than 31 million—due to rise to 36 million by the end of the decade. (Egypt, in contrast, has only 386,000 square miles for its 35 million people—much of it true desert). There is a plentiful supply of natural gas in Iran, some coal, chromite, copper, iron, lead, manganese, zinc, sulfur and barite. In short, most of the raw materials needed



"I just wish one of these dumb sticks was a match."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.

for meaningful industrialization exist. And new investments zero in on just those areas—steel mills, copper refining, zinc extraction, etc.

Despite the ambitious scope of the Shah's plans, Iran is not without problems, some serious. Half the people are still illiterate, even though the Shah wants to boost the present 140,000 university students to 200,000 by 1980. Land reform has not ended rural poverty. The earth remains arid. Irrigation has made some progress, dams have been built, etc., but it is still not enough. More water is needed, which explains the emphasis on desalination plants. Medical care and social services are inadequate. There are only 13.6 hospital beds per 10,000 population and a lack of adequately trained doctors and nurses. The Shah plans to build two more medical schools but training doctors is lengthy and time consuming. Meanwhile, life expectancy at birth is 45 years.

Worst of all, there is a desperate shortage of skilled manpower. The country has run out of technocrats to manage its expanding economy. And even though the Shah contends that the "brain drain" of educated

people to the West has been reversed and that Iran has become a magnet for brain drains from other countries, it will take time to build up the skilled manpower component of Iranian society.

But the real problem is the Shah himself. He has taken his country far, but he has done it by himself with little interference from others and a firm conviction that he is divinely inspired.

"I am a believer, and I am mystical, and I am guided by those influences which directed me and saved me from so many attempts on my life. My fate cannot be divided from my country's fate," he recently told an interviewer from the New York Times. What counts in Iran, he added, is "the magic word—king." He is convinced the people are solidly behind his autocratic one-man rule. "I have my antennae out. Anyway you can see by the look in their eyes. . . . My people accept what I ask them and tell them to do."

What if he dies or is assassinated, always a real possibility in the volatile Middle East? His son is only 14 and even the Shah admits he may not have his own "divine gifts."

"If he turns out to be a big man, he will be accepted as a father, but the kind of father we knew in our childhood. You listened to him." But if the crown prince were to be only

an "ordinary person,"—why he would find that his father had left him a solid enough governmental structure to rule, even if less autocratically.

Not everyone is as sure as the Shah. For all his progressive economic and social notions, he suffers from the myopia of dictatorship—a belief that he can control and manage change. He does not think much of women, for example, or of personal and political liberty.

"We could not live without them (women)," he told the Times. "They should help with their charm and render life so much more pleasant." In other words women belong in the kitchen, especially Israel's Golda Meir and India's Indira Gandhi. He believes both are more ruthless than men—and that women have never produced a great cook.

As for the political opponents he has clapped into jail: "They are just Marxists."

But whatever the future holds, Iran is emerging as a world power and the Shah of Iran is the man of the moment—an independent friend of the United States willing to supply us oil—at a price—and to invest some of his earnings in the United States, as well as picking up the onerous but important burden of acting as top cop in the strategic Persian Gulf. END

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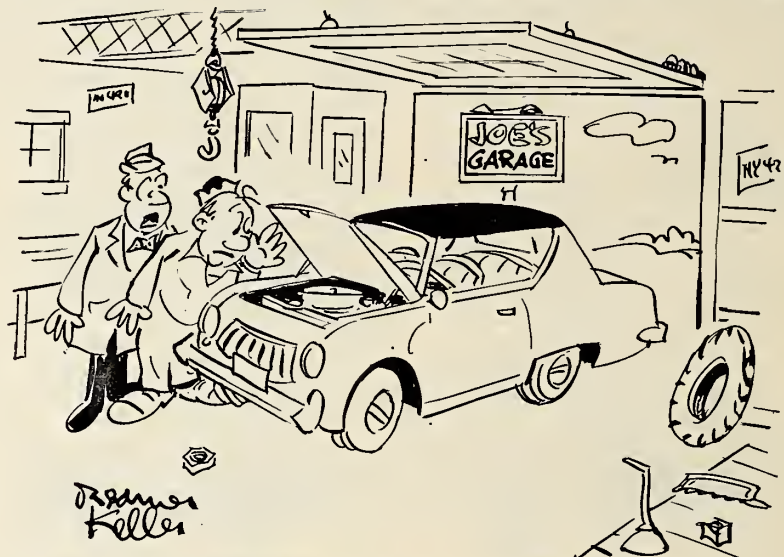
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

was one of the converted ships that Congress had first put to sea. It had been captured from the British by John Barry early in the war. When the two ships became engaged with two British sloops, Thompson fled in *Raleigh* leaving the *Alfred* to be battered to pieces. The foe chased the *Raleigh* halfway across the Atlantic, but gave up after Thompson jettisoned his guns and other gear to speed his flight. On his return, Thompson was court-martialed and the *Raleigh* was given to John Barry,

drunk. The British "rescued" her.

The last of the 13 was lost valiantly. She was the *Randolph* (32 guns) which took several prizes under Capt. Nicholas Biddle off the Carolinas on her first cruise. On her second, she met the 64-gun HMS *Yar-mouth*. Biddle took her on, but in mid-battle the *Randolph* suddenly exploded. One seaman survived to tell the tale. That is the story of the first national Navy built for the purpose.

Congress, of course, had numerous other ships of all descriptions that it



"Does it have an expensive sounding knock, or a cheap sounding knock?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

who had had to sink *Effingham* in the Delaware under orders.

Off the Maine coast Barry got in a fight with two British ships, including HMS *Experiment*, of 50 guns. He was outmatched, but Barry fought the *Raleigh* stubbornly. Seeing he would lose, he crashed her on a rocky island, hoping to make her a worthless prize, then continued to fire on the foe until darkness. He started ferrying his men to the mainland at night, and left orders with Midshipman Jacocks to blow the *Raleigh* up. Jacocks disobeyed, the British took the *Raleigh* and soon had her afloat, while they captured 140 Americans still on the island.

In a raid on the enemy fort in Maine's Penobscot Bay, skipper Dudley Saltonstall took the eleventh of the frigates—the 32-gun *Warren*—and a flotilla of smaller craft up the Penobscot River when he was trapped by a British fleet. He burned the *Warren* and all but one of his lesser ships, and 500 Americans were captured. Congress felt that Saltonstall needn't have been trapped, and dismissed him.

The 12th frigate, *Virginia* (28 guns), went aground near Baltimore, with her crew reportedly roaring

had bought, begged and borrowed—sloops, brigs, armed schooners, etc. It never owned a ship to match the British men-of-war with 50 or more guns. It had at least one more frigate, the *Alliance*. We built her in Southbury, Mass., apparently for the French, who later gave her back to us. She was the only American frigate to survive the Revolution in American hands.

On her first cruise out of Massachusetts, *Alliance* carried the Marquis de Lafayette and his entourage back to France, putting down a mutiny en route. She joined John Paul Jones' raid in British waters that culminated in the great battle of the *Bonhomme Richard* vs. *Serapis* in sight of the English coast. In this famous struggle, Capt. Pierre Landais circled the two warships firing indiscriminately into both from *Alliance*. Back in France, Ben Franklin relieved Landais of his command for his wild firing on friend and foe. He gave the *Alliance* to John Paul Jones. But while Jones was ashore Landais seized the ship and sailed back for America. En route he became irrational and his lieutenants relieved him.

Arriving in Boston, command was given to John Barry, who had had

to sink the *Effingham* in the Delaware and lost *Raleigh* valiantly. Barry took *Alliance* on raids in French and Caribbean waters, by herself and in company with French ships. She took numerous prizes, and Barry was wounded in one fracas. She served out the war nobly and was sold to private owners in August 1785.

The most glorious chapter of the official American Navy was that of the raids on British shipping in European waters in ships bought, begged and borrowed by Ben Franklin, directing their operations from Paris in connivance with the French. We must abbreviate this tale here. It is the best known of the colonial Revolutionary naval effort, and was told in some detail under the title "Ben Franklin's Paris-Based Navy" on these pages in May 1973. Franklin's most daring skippers were John Paul Jones, Lambert Wickes and Gustavus Conyngham. These dauntless men raided British shipping successfully off the French coast, in the Irish and North Seas and in the English Channel. Conyngham twice made landings on English soil, Jones sent a landing party ashore to raid Whitehaven, England, and his famous capture of HMS *Serapis* as his *Bonhomme Richard* was sinking was managed within sight of dismayed English crowds ashore on Flamborough Head.

THE WHOLE campaign was strategically planned by Franklin to damage English home-front morale, give comfort to America's supporters in England, force the British Navy to defend its home waters and bring France into the war. It succeeded on all counts, and, of course, brought the French Navy into action on the high seas on the colonies' side.

In another chapter of the official Navy, Oliver Pollock rendered good

service with three different American vessels at the mouth of the Mississippi and in Lake Pontchartrain.

All told, the official Continental Navy included some 68 different vessels at one time or another, though never all at once. They captured a total of 196 enemy transports and warships, worth more than \$6 million in prize money. Despite the disastrous history and short life of many of the vessels, this was quite something to spring from the tiny start of the *Machias Liberty*. Yet the official Navy was as nothing in its total effect compared to the American privateers.

American privateers began picking off British shipping almost before the war began. But it wasn't until March 2, 1776, that Congress authorized privateering in the name of the United Colonies and began issuing commissions by the thousands to private ships whose captains and crews could keep what they took.

John Adams was convinced this was just what the doctor ordered. "This is a short, easy and infallible method of humbling the English . . . and it is by cutting off supplies, not by attacks, sieges or assaults, that I expect deliverance from our enemies," he wrote.

Soon, America's coastal waters were filled with sea guerrillas—hundreds of hungry privateers with a license to prey on the foe.

In the beginning, most privateers were converted merchantmen—not ideal for the purpose. But in short order, America's hundreds of shipyards began building the right ships for the times. These were faster than almost anything else afloat and well-armed.

Finding crewmen posed no problems at all, since there was the lure of big money. An ad in the Boston Gazette invited "all those Jolly Fel-

(Continued on page 44)

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THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AT SEA

CONTINUED

lows, who love their country and want to make their Fortune at one stroke to repair immediately to the Rendezvous at the head of his excellency Governor Hancock's Wharf, where they will be received with a hearty welcome . . . and treated with that excellent liquor called GROG."

Preachers, teachers, clerks, farmers, lawyers and woodsmen went to sea to seek their fortunes. They were accompanied by thousands of experienced seamen. These old salts were exactly the right men to man privateers. For years, they'd been smuggling cargoes from the West Indies to America and regularly outwitting British customs. They knew all about false papers, hidden cannons and phony flags.

It seems as though practically every adult in New England had at least a small share in one privateer. If the ship captured even one decent prize, investors could get rich. Of course, if the privateer itself were captured, investors could lose everything. But that was the exception.

The best available sources say that Congress commissioned 1,697 private ships, which carried a total of 15,000 guns and were served by 60,000 crewmen. The states probably commissioned hundreds more. The more likely figure is better than 2,000 ships with over 80,000 men. The ships ranged from the fishing smack *Wasp*, with nine men and no guns at all (she intended to capture some), to the *Belisarius*, 20 guns, 500 tons and a crew of 200. Most were less than half that size.

MOST privateering flourished close to the American shore. But some prowled the Bay of Fundy, the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, the Newfoundland fisheries and the waters of the West Indies.

A few larger, more heavily armed privateers went shopping for unwary British merchantmen throughout the North Atlantic, the English Channel, the Irish Sea or the North Sea.

Try as it might, His Majesty's Navy could not make a single patch of ocean secure. Convoys became the rule when important shipments were at stake, even between England and Ireland. The convoys were slow and unwieldy, and tied down British warships, badly needed elsewhere. American privateersmen followed convoys like wolves, pouncing the moment a merchantman or transport lagged.

A privateersman would sidle up and fire a few shots as a warning. The merchantman would surrender, and a prize master and crew would sail the captured ship to the nearest friendly port that had a Court of Admiralty. The court would condemn the ship and cargo, if all were in order, and both would be sold, the cash going to the captors.

Merchant ships usually surrendered

meekly because they were slow and heavily loaded, with no chance of escaping; because they carried little armament, if any, and because they were insured—so there was no need for heroics.

Occasionally, a privateersman miscalculated or got careless and found itself engaged with a warship. In that case, she ran, usually escaping with ease. When cornered, however, a privateersman's shallow draft often allowed it to flee up a river or inlet.

ONE OF the most famous privateers was Jonathan Haraden, an old salt from Salem, Mass., who commanded the *General Pickering*, of 16 guns. While carrying sugar to Bilbao, Spain, he met the British privateer *Golden Eagle*, 22 guns. Haraden told the Britisher he was an American frigate of the largest class and the *Eagle* surrendered without a shot.

On the way back, he came across three armed merchantmen off Sandy Hook, two of 14 guns, one of 12. He captured them all. The next trip, he spotted a King's mail packet. After a four-hour fight that left Haraden with but a single round of ammo, he closed in and raised a red "no quarter" flag. The packet surrendered.

Altogether, Haraden captured ships carrying a total of 1,000 guns during the war and he survived the affair to live a long life, rich and respected.

Then there was Joshua Barney, "the Prince of Privateers." In February 1779, he joined the crew of the *General Mercer* (12 guns) and set sail for France with a load of tobacco. On the way, the *Mercer* tangled with a heavy British privateer. The two fought until dark. The next morning, the British crew attempted to board

over the *Mercer's* stern, which was unprotected by guns. But Barney had chopped a hole there that night and installed a 3-pounder. The *Mercer* was not boarded that day.

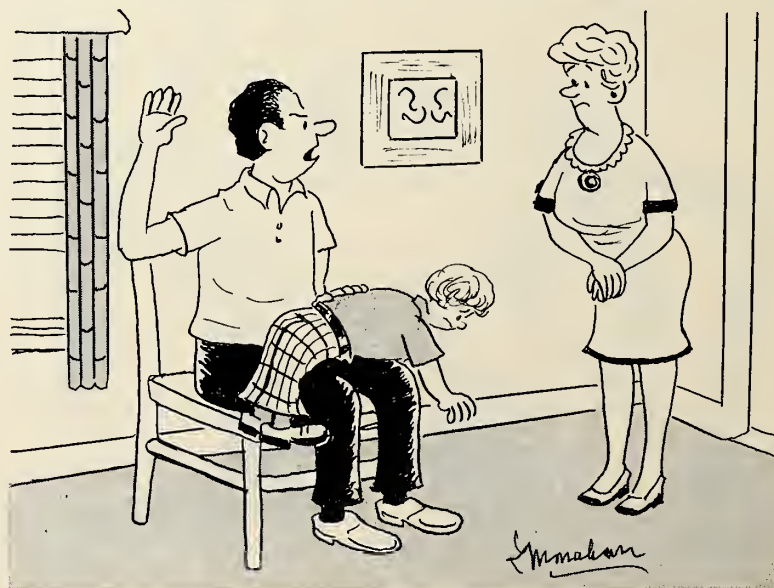
During his next voyage, Barney was captured, but with the help of money sent by Franklin, he escaped, went to Bilbao and joined the Boston privateer *Cicero*, which took several prizes on the way home.

In Philadelphia, visiting his wife and son, Barney was persuaded to take command of a converted cargo ship, *Hyder Ally*, with 16 six-pounders, used by local merchants to protect their ships from Tory raiders.

On one trip, Barney met the British *General Monk*, with 18 nine-pounders. He told his helmsman to do the *opposite* of his next order. "Hard a-port your helm!" he shouted, loud enough for the British to hear. The *Monk* swung a-port to keep abreast, but only succeeded in bringing her bowsprit over *Ally's* side—since the *Ally* was turning the other way. Then Barney's ship fired off broadside after broadside. In less than a half hour, the British ship was his.

Barney became very rich. Later, he served in the French Navy as a captain. And in the war of 1812, he commanded one of the most successful American privateers.

JOINING the crew of a privateer sometimes meant months of fruitless cruising, or taking such small prizes that it hardly paid, or being captured by British privateers or warships and spending the duration in prison or being killed by a cannon ball or dying of typhus. But the enormous force of American privateers blunted the British war effort, made it difficult for them to supply their troops and disrupted their trade. During the first 20 months of the war alone, American privateers captured



"Why am I always the designated hitter?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



"My room is so cold, everytime I open the door, the light goes on."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE.

733 British vessels worth 2.6 million pounds sterling. Franklin cheerfully declared that the U.S. was "enriching itself by Prizes made upon British Commerce more than it ever did by any Commerce of its own."

Said a British report, "Everything continues exceedingly dear and we are happy if we can get anything for money by reason of the quantity of vessels taken by the Americans. . . . A fleet of vessels came from Ireland a few days ago," the report went on. "Some 60 . . . departed, [but] not 28 arrived [here], the others, it is thought, being taken by American privateers."

Such successes in British home waters had a woeful effect on English shipowners. Insurance rates ballooned out of sight in London, with Lloyd's increasing premiums by 25%. Tory shipowners in New York had to pay a 50% premium increase to insure cargoes bound for Jamaica.

THE PRIVATEERS also dramatically reduced the British fish catch in Canadian waters. "The American privateers have been very troublesome on the banks . . . not withstanding I have dispatched the men-of-war . . . to cruize for [the fishermen's] protection," wrote Admiral Montagu to Lord Germain in 1778.

Before the war, England had gotten mast timbers from Maine and New Hampshire. After 1775, they had to turn to Scandinavia. But privateers preyed on the ships bringing new masts. As a result, the shipbuilding program was severely hampered and many a British warship was rendered useless when its masts rotted.

At the same time, privateers did yeoman work to keep the lines of

trade and communication open for American merchantmen. Many carried cargoes while they hunted British vessels, taking American goods abroad, bringing back ammunition.

It's impossible to be sure just how many British ships the privateers captured during the war, because of recaptures and ransoms. The best estimates: England lost almost 2,000 ships to American privateers, plus 16,000 seamen—many of whom enlisted on board American privateers.

ABOUT the only thing the privateers couldn't do was drive the British fleet from American waters. When the U.S.-French alliance was signed in February 1778, some thought the French fleet might do that job, but the French never really made their presence felt in American waters until three years later. In late summer 1781, the French admiral De Grasse and Washington worked out the plan that trapped Cornwallis at Yorktown, by cutting off escape or reinforcement from the sea. It was the only time the French fleet and the Continental Army managed a substantial cooperative venture, but once was enough.

Over the years, the widespread American effort at sea during the Revolution has been largely forgotten, perhaps because it was so fragmented and diffuse. But it's clear that Colonial sailors played a very large role in securing independence. In fact, if the Royal Navy had controlled the sea absolutely, as it probably expected to at the outset, Washington might not have had enough gunpowder to fight a battle after he left Boston. But that's another story. **END**

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INFLATION GOES TO COLLEGE. REPLACING VALUABLE DOCUMENTS. FINANCIAL GUIDE TO RETIREMENT.

College costs will rise this fall in tandem with inflation in general—about 10%. The upshot is a marked distortion in the campus scene.

- For one thing, **enrollment in public institutions is increasing at the expense of the private colleges**, particularly the smaller ones, many of which have a very rough financial road ahead. The reason for this switch is the big difference in costs: Tuition, room and board in the private sector now average over \$4,000; public institutions, on the other hand, average only about half that (though their charges, too, have risen sharply).

- Resultantly, no prospective student will have trouble getting accepted somewhere this fall—even if he's been slow in making up his mind. Plenty of private colleges will be glad to have him at this late date.

★ ★ ★

Loss of important documents—either by theft, carelessness, mutilation, or destruction—always creates the nasty problem of replacement. Particularly if you own any securities, replacement of **missing stocks and bonds can be especially painful**. Here is what is involved:

- 1) Immediately notify the "transfer agent" of your loss. His chore is to keep track of the ownership and ownership changes of securities (usually the "transfer agent" is a bank or trust company). If you don't know his name, ask your broker or the company whose certificates you hold.

- 2) Before replacing your lost certificates, **the transfer agent likely will ask you to post surety**, the amount and cost of which vary. The reason is obvious: to make certain your story is on the level.

- 3) **Expect some time to elapse before everything is straightened out.**

In the case of **E and H bonds**, do this: Notify the Bureau of Public Debt, Division of Loans and Currency, 536 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 60605, giving all possible information (including bond fragments in case of mutilation). You will be asked to fill out Form PD 1048. There will be a wait of six months for replacement if loss is due to carelessness or theft, but hardship cases may get special consideration. **The moral is:** Keep a record of serial numbers; and store your securities in a fireproof container, as safe from thieves as possible. Usually, your broker will hold the certificates for you (as good a bet as any, providing you trust the broker).

★ ★ ★

Preparing for retirement is an especially tricky chore these days because of inflation. Ideally, a retiree should set up a program that: 1) provides an acceptable income from pensions, investments, Social Security, annuities, 2) enables him to lay his hands on cash—bank accounts or savings bonds—quickly, and 3) compensates for inflation via appreciation of common stocks or real estate.

Of course, that's easier said than done. However, you can make some reasonable approaches to the target, providing you assess your situation honestly:

- **List all your major expenses as of today**, then estimate what they will be on retirement. You likely will conclude that outlays for transportation, meals, clothing and income taxes will go down quite a bit, whereas recreation expenditures will go up. Be sure to allow for progressive inflation.

- **Itemize all your sources of income**—including the possibility of earnings from part-time jobs.

- **Make an inventory of assets that could be cashed in** if you run into a financial shortage.

- **You probably will want to make some adjustments in your situation** for the sake of security (reexamining the amount and type of your life insurance is an example).

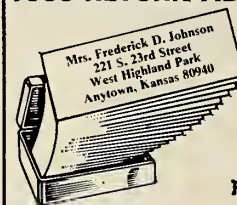
- Consult knowledgeable people. Among them: Your present employer; union; Veterans Administration; Social Security; insurance agent; broker; banker, and lawyer. A word of caution: Don't let children or relatives sway your retirement decisions in a major way; at retirement age, you come first.

By Edgar A. Grunwald



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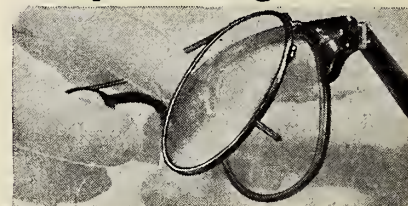
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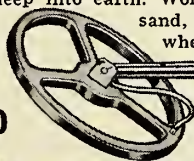
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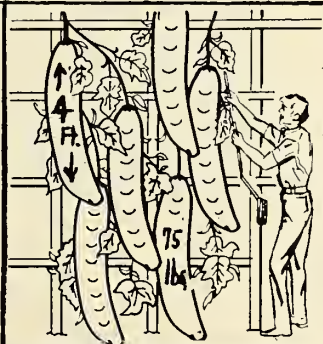
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PARTING SHOTS



"How much longer until your hair has that natural look?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

CAUGHT PEEKING

It was on the way home from church that a mother turned to her small daughter.

"Mary," she scolded, "how many times do I have to tell you that we always keep our eyes closed during the prayers?"

"I know, Mommy," replied the child. "I'm sorry." Then, after a moment's pause, the little girl asked: "But how do you know that I don't?"

DAN BENNETT

END OF THE LINE

My last bus trip through the south, the new driver questioned the four of us sitting in the front seats. He was polite, but insistent—wanted to know where we were from, what we did for a living. I asked him why the questions.

"I've been held up twice and hijacked once," he said, "and now I kind of like to know who's sitting behind me."

"Hijacked? A bus? Where did they want to go?"

"It was just one guy. He'd had a few drinks and he had a big gun, and he wanted to see his mama in Blythesville, Arkansas. So we all went. I wasn't going to argue with that horse pistol."

"What happened when you got there?"

The driver grinned. "Everybody at the depot piled out to meet the bus. You see, that's Greyhound territory. When they saw a Trailways bus come in they knew something was wrong. This old boy turned around to thank me, waving his gun, and stepped right into the arms of a local deputy."

CON CALVERT

A NEW QUESTION

An elevator operator, annoyed because every fifth passenger asked him the time, hung a clock in the elevator. Now no one asks him the time, but every passenger wants to know: "Is that clock right?"

LANE OLINGHOUSE

PHOTO-FINISHED

Home movies shown by gushing friends
May be their star attraction.
But frankly, they arouse in me
A negative reaction.

JEAN CONDER SOULE

POLITICAL TRUTH

A look at the national debt should convince anyone that there are more liberals than conservatives in Washington.

D. O. FLYNN

ALL ON HIS HEAD

When we were young he wore a cap
That covered his fine brow.
Then came soft hats with snappy brims,
A kind you don't see now.
After that sleek bare heads
Were all the current rage,
Although the thinness of his hair
Warned of increasing age.
But I like best his newest lid,
Although not made for beauty.
'Tis the hard hat of a working man
To save his head on duty.

BETH COOK

MAKING THEIR MARK

Graffiti: The hand deriding on the wall

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

SHUT MY MOUTH!

Of those I ask "How are you?"
Too many are inspired
To bare their ills and leave me
Bereft that I inquired!

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"Do you have a 'Congratulations, Daughter, Now You're The Same Age As Your Mother' card?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



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